

MICHIGAN FARMER.

Devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, the Mechanic Arts, and Rural and Domestic Affairs.

NEW Perfect Agriculture is the foundation of all Trade and Industry.—Liebig.

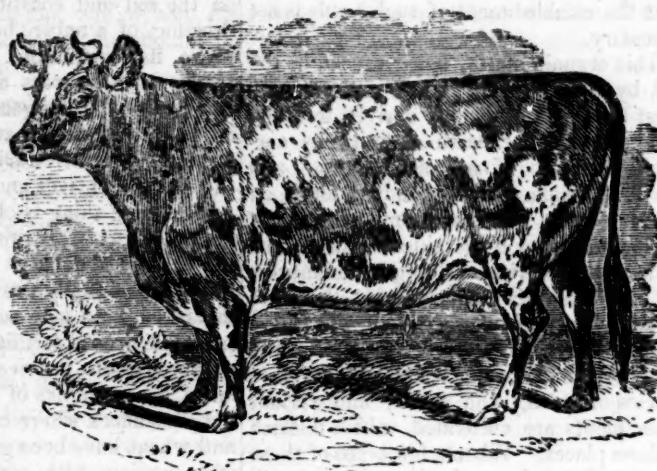
SERIES.

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AYRSHIRE COW.



Of the Ayrshire Cow, Mr. YOUNG says: "The qualities of a cow are of great importance. Tameless and docility of temper greatly enhance the value of a milch cow. Some degree of hardness, a sound constitution, and a moderate degree of life and spirits, are qualities to be wished for in a dairy cow, and what those of the Ayrshire generally possess. The most

valuable quality which a dairy cow can possess is, that she yields much milk, and fat of a butyrateous or caseous nature, and that after she has yielded very large quantities of milk for several years, she shall be as valuable for beef as any other breed of cows known; her fat shall be much more mixed through the whole flesh, and she shall fatten faster than any other.

They are deep in the carcass, but not broad and ample, and especially not so in the loins and haunches. Some however, have suspected, and not without reason, that attention to the shape and beauty, and attempt to produce fat and sleeky cattle, which may be admired at the show, has a tendency to improve what is only their second point—their quality as grazing cattle—and that at the hazard or the certainty of diminishing their value as milkers.

The quantity of milk yielded by the Ayrshire cow is, considering her size, very great. Five gallons daily, for two or three months after calving, may be considered not more than an average quantity. Three gallons daily will be given for the next three months, and one gallon and a half during the succeeding four months. This would amount to more than 850 gallons; but, allowing for some unproductive cows, 600 gallons per year may be considered as the average quantity obtained annually from each cow.

The quality of the milk is estimated by the quantity of butter or cheese that it will yield. Three gallons and a half of this milk will yield about a pound of butter, at a weight, or a pound and a half avoirdupois; and when one gallon of water is added to 4 of milk, the buttermilk is worth to the farmer, or will sell at 2d. per

gallon. An Ayrshire cow, therefore, may be reckoned to yield 257 English pounds of butter per annum, or about five pounds per week all the year round, besides the value of the buttermilk and her calf.

When the calculation is formed, according to the quantity of cheese that is usually produced, the following will be the result: twenty-eight gallons of milk, with the cream will yield 24 pounds of sweet milk cheese, or 514 lbs. avoirdupois per annum, besides the whey and the calf.

This is certainly an extraordinary quantity of butter and cheese, and fully establishes the reputation of the Ayrshire cow, so far as the dairy is concerned."

The Ayrshire breed have with much success been introduced into this country, as the following testimony from Mr. Haggerston, superintendent of Gen. Cushing's farm, will show:

"I will with pleasure give you my experience of the Ayrshire stock. As milkers they are quite equal to the best native stock I have ever seen, and for years we procured the best native cows that could be found, without regard to price; for some of which we paid as high as two hundred dollars, which was not for fancy, but was considered the actual worth of the animals for their milking qualities, but have found at all times of the year, when the cows are in full milk, the Ayrshires were the best, and whenever we have kept an account of milk given for a length of time from a native cow, and an Ayrshire, the Ayrshire invariably held out the best. This I consider one of their qualities. Another good quality they have, the progeny are as good as the parents in all cases. Our heifers have proved as good for milk

as their mothers, and this has also been the case, with those which Mr. Cushing has given near home. I know at least twenty of them, that last season fully developed their milking qualities; and the owners all say that they are the best cows they have ever owned; many of them have milk farms, with large stocks of cows. We all know this is far from the case with the native stock, for usually the best milking cows produce very inferior milking daughters.

"After taking all these things into consideration," continued Mr. H., "I have come to this positive conclusion, that the Ayrshire stock, for milkers, are superior to natives:

1st. In all cases of fair trial between natives and Ayrshire stock, as to quantity and quality of milk for making butter, that has come under my observation, the Ayrshire has proved the best.

2d. The Ayrshires are more docile and much less apt to be unruly, in regard to fence breaking.

3d. The Ayrshires are equally hardy and healthy, and will give more milk on short feed than the natives.

4th. The Ayrshires are decidedly the handsomest, and more pleasing to the eye.

5th. In breeding from the Ayrshire you can depend upon the young stock. I have found them in all cases equal to their parents—I mean the heifers."

Feeding and Managing Milk Cows.

The grasses, particularly the clovers, are the best summer feed. When these begin to fail, the deficiency may be supplied by green corn, which is very sweet, and produces a large quantity of milk, of excellent quality. The tops of beets, carrots, parsnips, and cabbage and turnip leaves, are good. Pumpkins, apples, and roots, may be fed as the feed fails. Give only a few at first, especially apples, and gradually increase.

Roots are of great importance when cows are kept on dry fodder. Potatoes, carrots, beets, turnips, parsnips, artichokes, and vegetable oysters, are good. The last three and cabbage, turnips keep good, in the ground, through the winter, and are fresh and fine in the spring, before the grass starts.

Potatoes produce a great flow of milk; but it is not very rich. A little Indian meal is good with them, to keep up the flesh and give richness to the milk; and this is the case with beets and most kinds of turnips, as they tend largely to milk.

A little oil meal or flaxseed is excellent, in addition to the Indian meal, to keep up a fine, healthy condition, and impart a rich quality to the milk, and gives a lively gloss to the hair of cattle, and softness and pliancy to the skin.

In all cases of high feeding in winter, particularly when cows have but few roots, shorts or bran are excellent to promote digestion and keep the bowels open. Three pints each of oil meal and Indian meal, or two quarts of one and one quart of the other, is as high feed in these articles, as cows should ever have. On shorts, bran and roots, they may be fed liberally. Four quarts of Indian meal, in a long run, will dry up and spoil the best of cows, so that they will never recover.

Carrots are among the very best roots for milch cows, producing a good but not very great mess of rich milk, and keeping the cow in good health. Parsnips are nearly the same. Ruta-bagas are rather rich, and keep up the condition. To prevent any unpleasant taste in the milk from feeding turnips, use salt freely on them, and milk night and morning before feeding with turnips. Cabbage turnip, (or turnip-rooted-cabbage-below-ground,) has no such effect. It resembles ruta-baga, is raised in the same way, and yields as much or more.

Some keep cows in the barn, by night in the warm season. They are saved from storms, and more manure is saved. There should be good ventilation in hot weather. Cows are much better for being kept in the barn nearly all the time in cold weather. To drink freely of cold water, and then stand out half chilled to death, is highly injurious. But they should go out a little while daily, in favorable weather, and be driven around gently, for exercise. Inaction is death to all the animal race.

Cows and other cattle are generally badly managed. They are not *watered*, in short days, until ten o'clock in the morning and their last chance for drinking is about four in the evening. Thus they go sixteen hours without drink, and during that time they take nearly all their food, which is as dry as a husk. They suffer to a great degree from thirst, and then drink to excess. As a remedy, give cattle a part of their breakfast only, and then water them, and water again after finishing their morning meal; and if kept up, water at noon, and again at night. If it be too much trouble to take good care of stock, then keep less, and they will be as productive and more profitable, if well managed. We have fed sheep that had constant access to water within eight or nine rods, and after eating thirty or forty minutes in the morning, they would all go and drink.

Milch cows are injured by being driven far to pasture, especially in hot weather, and still more if hurried by thoughtless boys.—*Cole's American Veterinarian.*

Rise early, and always have some work in hand.

The Soil.

From Prof. Norton's address at the Buffalo Fair.

It is unnecessary to cite any facts proving the inequality of organic matter in different situations; every person at all conversant with practical farming, knows that scarcely any two soils are alike in this respect. There is no exact standard fixed as to what ought to be the proper quantity. We find fertile soils containing from one to twenty per cent, and therefore conclude that the establishment of such a rule is not necessary.

This organic matter being caused in the soil, by the decay of plants and animals, must have been originally derived from the atmosphere. The earth at first was certainly destitute of any such matter, and the first plants were dependant for it on the air alone. This may seem an argument telling rather upon the side of those who uphold the doctrine of inorganic manures; but it is to be remembered that there are certain classes of plants which will thrive in such situations. On the bare, drifting sands of Holland, the arundo arenaria, (a species of reed,) the spurry and various other plants are cultivated, which flourish in these places. When a few crops of these have died and decayed, there has enough organic matter accumulated to support more valuable plants. So it is frequently in this country; if we can, by adding manures, bring our sandy soils up till they will bear clover, they can afterward be easily kept in good condition. The argument then tells in favor of the organic theory, rather than against it, inasmuch as it shows the necessity to our valuable plants, of organic matter in the soil.

By the introduction of green crops for ploughing under, we are enabled to produce a much greater supply of inorganic substances for the next crop, and at the same time to increase instead of decreasing the organic part. The roots of clover and other green crops, bring up from the lower part of the soil inorganic substances, which are with the plant deposited on the surface, in readiness for the support of the succeeding crop. Naked fallows, then, are no longer necessary, except perhaps occasionally, for the extirpation of some troublesome weed.

This improvement of the soil is seen quite strikingly in forests. We there find that very poor land, incapable, without heavy manuring, of bearing crops, sustains a full growth of large trees, and at the same time improves from year to year. This appears very strange, but when we consider the reasons for such a seeming anomaly, we find that it is only a beautiful exemplification of the law which we are considering. The growth of our ordinary crops is sudden, and must be completed within a single season; that of trees is slow and continued through many years—the demand upon the resources of the soil is more gradual. Then, too, the roots of trees bring their food from a very extended range;

spreading wide and descending deep, they draw supplies from sources inaccessible to annual plants. By a wise regulation of Providence, the wood which constitutes the great bulk of the tree, contains very little inorganic matter, frequently not more than one-half or three-fourths per cent; while the leaves often contain when dry, from fifteen to twenty per cent, and even more.—Thus the trunk derives nearly all its bulk from the air, while the leaves with their large proportion of organic matter, fall upon the soil and constitute an annual top dressing, of a nature best calculated to improve its capabilities. Even when the trunks of the trees are carried away, a small portion of inorganic matter is abstracted, compared with that which has been deposited on the soil during their growth, in the shape of leaves and bark.

The same thing is observed to a considerable extent upon grass lands, where the soil is of good quality. In situations where grass has annually grown and decayed undisturbed, for a long series of years, a surprising degree of fertility is attained. Many of our western prairies and cleared forest lands, are examples of this principle. We have instances where crops of Indian corn and wheat have been grown for many years in succession, with scarcely a perceptible diminution in the yield. Ordinary manure upon these soils is injurious, because it induces too luxuriant a growth, they really seem inexhaustable. Where, however, there is no source of supply to make good the annual loss, this constant cropping will begin to tell after a time, and the crops will gradually diminish. This diminution will at first be slow, but no less sure; and if such a ruinous course be continued, we shall see tracts of our finest western soil become like that of Virginia, deserted and barren now, but once fertile as any soil could be.

It is a matter of national importance that this should not happen, that these broad and beautiful regions should remain what they now are, the garden of the earth; that the slow process of recovering worn out and exhausted land, should not be needed here. When land is in fine condition as that of the first column in the table, with all of the necessary substances present, the task of keeping it up is comparatively easy. A bushel of wheat weighing sixty pounds does not contain on an average, more than one pound of ash, or inorganic matter; so that even if the crop is fifty bushels, there will be little more than fifty pounds of ash to the acre carried away in the grain. If the straw is also not returned to the land, the loss is far greater, for two tons of straw would contain not far from two hundred and fifty pounds of ash. Here there would be a loss of about three hundred pounds annually. I am aware that in some western districts the application of this straw as manure would be injurious, because there is already more than enough organic matter. It might, however, be burned, and the ashes applied, even in such cases—

There would be no danger of over-luxuriance from this last application, and the disappearance of a class of substances difficult to replace, would be greatly retarded. It is on most soils much easier to supply organic matter than inorganic. By proper management the former may be obtained chiefly at the expense of the atmosphere, but the latter must come from foreign sources.

The time will arrive even on the richest of our western land, when the organic matter will begin to fail also; this period should be carefully watched for, and organic manures added as soon as it is found that the land will bear them.

Disease Among Sheep.

We learn that a disease is prevailing among sheep in parts of Lerawee and Washtenaw counties, with considerable mortality, some farmers having lost one half of their flocks. It is represented as being confined mostly to the merinoes, and among them to those that are young, generally yearlings. The only symptom mentioned was a constant disposition to stretch. It was also stated, that, after death, a very offensive smell proceeds from the nostrils, from which runs a black, fetid matter. We find in Cole's American Veterinarian the following account of a disease called the "stretches," the symptoms, preventives and remedies.

Stretches.

CAUSES. It is caused by the bowels not being kept sufficiently open, costiveness resulting from the sheep being kept a long time from the ground in hard winters and on dry food. Sometimes it is caused by an involution of one part of the intestine into another. In this case a cure may be effected, at times, by taking the animal by the hind legs, and jerking them back several times.

SYMPOMS. They frequently lie down and rise again, stretching themselves, and refusing food. If not relieved, they generally die in seven or eight days. Merinoes are most subject to this complaint.

PREVENTIVES. Feed twice a week, or a little every day, with green food, such as potatoes, carrots, beets, parsnips, cabbages and apples. Boughs of hemlock and pine are good; those of spruce and fir will answer, but are not so good. Bran mashes are good to keep the bowels open. Clover hay is more laxative than other fodder.

REMEDIY. A table spoonful of castor-oil to each sheep generally gives relief, and soon effects a cure under good treatment as to food.

ANOTHER. Give each a gill of hog's lard.

ANOTHER. Give each an ounce of Epson salts.

ANOTHER. In Morrell's "American Shepherd," a work of great merit, it is said that a neighbor gave each a quid of tobacco, which always proved effectual. This is physical.

From the Boston Cultivator.

Facts in Stock Breeding.

Messrs. Editors: "A mare once having brought a mule, will ever after produce a mulish progeny."

This statement I have seen, and believe that it may be accounted pretty correct.—It is upon record, that a fine Arabian mare belonging to the Earl of Morton, was crossed with the Quagga—a kind of Zebra, the offspring partaking strongly of the character of the sire; and when the mare was afterwards put to the pure-bred Arabian horse, her two next foals continued to exhibit the distinctive features of the Quagga, in a very considerable degree. There are many instances well authenticated, showing that the power of sympathy remains as strong as in the days of Jacob, who by means of his peeled rods, became possessed of a flock of sheep greater than those of his master. A breeder of cattle observes, "one of his cows came into season while pasturing in a field, bounded by another, in which was a horned ox, the color of which was white, with black spots, who leaped the fence and remained with the cow, which was perfectly black, without horns, until she was brought home and put to a polled bull of her own color; yet the produce was, a black and white calf, with horns!" Another instance, still more remarkable is, an Ayrshire cow, color red and white, was permitted to pasture with a pure breed Keillor stock, which are perfectly black, and hornless, by way of experiment; when, in the first instance, and from pure black cows and bulls, there appeared three red and white calves; and on these cond experiment, two of the calves were of mixed colors! since which, care has been taken to have every animal on the farm, down to the hogs and poultry, of a black color. I remember also, that the remarkable cow, Dairy Maid, the property of James Gowen, Pa., after bringing a white calf by the white bull Colostra, continued to bring white calves the two following years, after roan bulls, her own color being roan also. This shows the necessity of more care being taken in this particular than is commonly used, and may prove a useful hint to some of your readers.

JACOB.

Solemn Truths.

The following extract from the address of Lewis F. Allen Esq, recently delivered before the N. Y. State Agricultural Society at the Capitol in Albany, embodies some grave truths, truths which deserve to be well pondered by our agricultural population. So far as our observation has extended, Mr. A. has kept entirely within bounds in the statement of the case. He is speaking of the difficulty with which the bill for agricultural improvement was carried through the legislature of New York, by which an appropriation of eight thousand dollars annually, for five years, was at last made. He says:

In viewing the progress of this great measure through its first feeble efforts at existence, until its final consummation by law, and its rapid advancement since, an acknowledgement of deep gratitude is due to the liberality which has pervaded the ranks of those professions and occupations in our community not agricultural. The most formidable obstacles which the promoters of this institution have met in all their efforts, were either the determined inaction, or direct opposition of the mass of the farmers themselves. I speak this more in sorrow than in anger, that they who were to be most benefitted by its results, should be the slowest in yielding it their support; while those of the learned professions, the mechanics, artizans, and merchants generally, both in and out of the Legislature, and throughout the state, gave to our efforts a general and hearty concurrence. It is, however, most consolatory to remark, that the practical operations of this and the county societies have awakened a spirit of emulation and enquiry among the mass of our farmers which, although slow in its growth, must ultimately be crowned with the most gratifying results. Nor is the inactivity complained of, perhaps, unnatural on the part of the agricultural class. Engaged in a retired and domestic occupation; unused to habits of professional association, of which they have not been taught the necessity, nor felt the stimulating influence, they have neglected to adopt that combined action which distinguish the other professions, and is the main spring to their success in the improvement which they so rapidly accomplish. Why is it the fact—and fact it is—that many of the best and most successful farmers in our country are those who, bred to other pursuits, and toiled in them to middle age—and many far beyond it—till from inclination, or necessity, they have embraced agriculture as an occupation, with a determination to succeed? It is because investigation has been the habit of their lives. They do nothing without a good and satisfactory reason for doing it. They bend every faculty of the mind to acquire success in this, as they did in their previous pursuits; and the application of the same intelligence upon the farm that had there been exerted, produced the same results, although their early education and subsequent labors had kept them in profound ignorance of the simplest rules of practical agriculture. The most gratifying success has been thus accomplished, while he, who has from childhood tilled his parental acres in obstinate and persevering ignorance of the true principles of his art, although scorning in the pride of his own fancied superiority, the more timid efforts of his thoughtful neighbor, delves on through life, a wretched and unsuccessful farmer, and in time leaves the world no better so far as his own labors were concerned, than he found it; and is finally buried beneath a soil over which he plodded for three score years, and never knew a single part of its composition!

Agricultural Address.

We gave in our last a portion of friend Gibbons' excellent agricultural address, all that we had room for. The following introductory paragraph, which was omitted, we introduce here.

"We have reason to rejoice that those days have passed away, wherein one class assumed the right, and exercised the privilege, of thinking for the rest. In these days every man should consider it not only his right and privilege, but his *duty* to think for himself; and yet I believe if he thinks rightly, he will be far from adopting the sentiment we frequently hear expressed that "one man has just as good a right to his opinion as another." I will try to illustrate what I mean. One man believes the Moon to be about 240,000 miles from the earth, and a little more than 2000 miles in diameter. Another believes it to be but a few miles, or at most but a few hundred miles from the earth, and a few feet, or perhaps yards, or rods, in diameter. The latter has formed his opinion surely from the sensation produced on the optic nerve, by the rays of light reflected from the Moon's surface. The former has not only patiently and carefully studied the principles, or at least the operation, of those mysterious laws of attraction and gravitation, which the great Author of the Universe has seen meet in his wisdom to implant in matter, and by which the motions of the Heavenly bodies are governed. But beginning at the very bottom of the mathematical ladder with a few axioms or truths so plain and self evident that every rational mind admits them, he has ascended surely, and certainly, step by step, keeping the bearing and connection of one truth upon another in such clear and constant view, that he can demonstrate the truth of the geometric principles by which the distance and diameter of the Moon and other heavenly bodies are measured, as clearly and certainly as he can prove that three and two make five. Now, although this man has no greater legal right, he has a *better* right to his opinion than the other, because it is founded on *truth* and reason, being the result of careful observation and study."

Then follows the portion we gave in our last, after which comes the following:

"Suppose a man could be raised in a city, or spend his days from infancy to manhood on the ocean, in such total ignorance of agricultural operations that, although he knew that hay, corn, oats, &c., were the food of animals, he did not know the kinds required by each for its support; but growing weary of his occupation, and having means sufficient for the purpose, should conclude he would like to live on a farm. Suppose such a man should come to the country and "buy out" a farmer, taking not only his farm, but his stock, grain, hay, &c. Suppose, too, that, like many other persons we meet with, he should be ashamed to expose his ignorance by asking questions,—could

you secrete yourselves in his barn-yard the next morning after he took possession, and see him throwing raw turnips and potatoes to his poultry, straw to his horses, oats to his cows, corn to his sheep, and hay to his hogs,—you would certainly have a hearty laugh. But stop! "the tale applied" should make us laugh on the other side; for, although plants are much more particular in relation to the food they subsist on, than animals, are not most of us as ignorant in relation to the exact materials required for the sustenance of each different kind of plant, as our supposed sailor in relation to that of animals? I do not believe it will always be so with farmers. Had any man on the first day of the present century predicted that within fifty years there would be such improvements in roads and machinery, that, by the help of a few tons of coal or a few cords of wood and a few gallons of water, machines would be running over the Alleghany mountains, or through the "wild woods of Michigan," at the rate of 15 or 20 miles an hour, dragging at their heels nearly produce enough to load a ship; and that a beautiful female may seat herself in a chair, and her admirer, by means of the chemical effect of the light reflected from her face, and by the aid of a convex piece of glass concentrated upon a metallic plate properly prepared, might, in a few seconds, and even without her knowledge, obtain a more perfect miniature likeness than even Raphael or Devinci could ever have painted; and that lightning or electricity would run of errands, carry news for us, in such a way that the manner in which a question of importance was decided in congress, might be known at Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Buffalo, New Orleans, and other places, within ten minutes after the final vote was taken,—he might not, perhaps, like Galileo, have been imprisoned for *heresy*, but he would probably have been considered a fair candidate for an *insane hospital*. And when I now assert my belief that the time will come when men shall so thoroughly understand the constitution of the soil, the application of manures, the physiology of plants, and other branches of science connected with agriculture, not only theoretically, but practically, that 50 bushels of wheat and 100 bushels of corn to the acre, with other crops in like proportion, will be quite as common as half that quantity is now. I do not expect either to be *imprisoned* or sent to a *mad house*; but I shall pretty certainly be laughed at for a *visionary enthusiast*, a *mere theoretical book farmer*. Very well, be it so; I used to hear it said, "let him that loses laugh, for he that wins certainly will."

I would like to touch upon some other branches of the subject, but I find this address is in great danger of losing what I thought might perhaps be deemed its greatest recommendation: I did intend it should be *very short*.

Let us, then, come to the more immediate object of this meeting, which is, I believe, either to resuscitate our defunct Ag-

ricultural Society, or organize a new one in its stead.

On the advantages to be derived from such societies, I might say a great deal, but so much has already been so well and so forcibly said and written by others better qualified, that it seems superfluous for me to do more than call your attention to the fact, generally admitted, I believe, by those who have had the best opportunities of observing their effects, that wherever such societies have been in successful operation for any considerable time, there is such a manifest improvement in the appearance of the country, not only as to the increased productiveness of the land and improved quality of the stock, but also in the appearance of the orchards, gardens, yards, &c., and the convenience of the buildings and general neatness and beauty of the district, that an observing traveller in passing thro' the country, can almost designate those portions of it where the influence of such a society extends; and, indeed, we might, *a priori*, have known that such improvement would almost necessarily result from such associations. How could the most intelligent farmers and horticulturists of any district of country, with a spirit of inquiry and friendly emulation excited, frequently meet together, with the whole strength and force of their minds directed to the object of ascertaining the best means of adding to the quantity and quality of their crops, and of improving their stock—increasing the variety and excellence of their fruits and vegetables—adding to the comfort and convenience of their buildings, beautifying and rendering pleasant and delightful their gardens, yards, school lots, and even the highways, &c. without the most happy results to themselves, their families, their neighbors, and even the dumb beasts under their care? So that I hope there is no necessity for any further arguments or persuasion to induce us to unite at once in organizing an Agricultural and Horticultural Society in this populous and flourishing county. I will therefore tax your patience no longer at present, than to express my regret that so few of our female friends are present to encourage our undertaking. I have no doubt but many of them *do* feel, and I think all of them *should* feel, quite as great an interest as ourselves in some of the objects we have in view, especially in trying to increase the comfort and convenience of our houses, &c., and to cultivate a taste for horticulture and floriculture. I think we are told that "the first and fairest" of their sex, even during 'the honey moon,' derived much pleasure and enjoyment from assisting in the cultivation of a garden—when with the first approach of light she rose to resume her pleasant labor—"to reform the flowery arbors" and the "alleys green, the walk at noon, with branches overgrown"—'the blossoms also and the dropping germs that lay bestrown unsightly and unsmooth' the latter "asking riddance" and the former needing hands "to lop their wanton growth."

A taste for the cultivation of plants and flowers, would seem very naturally to lead to an enquiry into their history and habits: or the peculiarities that distinguished their different general species, varieties &c., and having once entered the field of enquiry and investigation, and fully opened their eyes to the wonderful beauty, harmony and adaptations of the different parts of the vegetable kingdom, they might be led on from field to field, or branch to branch, through the delightful paths of Natural History and Science, enjoying the most rational, pure, and elevated pleasure and satisfaction that any earthly pursuit can give."

From the Boston Cultivator.

Third Agricultural Meeting at the State House Jan. 30.

The President opened the discussion by remarking, that charcoal, which he spoke of the last evening, was not of itself a manure, but a fixer, or retainer of the ammonia generated in the compost heap; clay had a similar effect. Ammonia also falls in the rain and the snow; this is absorbed by charcoal, and is kept for the use of the growing plants, as the charcoal will yield it up to the roots of the plants as needed. He gave some account of the successful application of charcoal to land sown with wheat, in western New York; where fifty bushels of pulverised coal spread per acre, the yield was, on several large fields, 25 bushels of wheat per acre; where none was used on similar lands, the yield was only from three to five per acre.

The other evening, Mr. Buckminster, of the Ploughman, doubted the statement that he made, in which it was said, Mr. Pell raised 80 bushels of wheat per acre, as 26 was the average crop in England. Mr. Colman states, in his travels in England, that 66½, 70, and even 80 bushels of wheat per acre have been raised, and in one instance, 90½ bushels per acre.

Hon. B. V. French, of Braintree, remarked, that he would give his views, and the result of his observations on farming. Thorough working and hoeing the ground, is a partial substitute for manure, as has been proved in the raising of carrots, by sowing one plot of ground manured, another without, the last, hoed every day, in which the crop was as good. But which cost the most, the manure, or the extra hoeing? that is a question that has not been answered. Plaster of Paris does no good on land so near the sea-shore, where cattle require no salt. I have an abundance of muck or peat; cut it up in the winter when frozen, and draw it on to upland; and after being acted on by the frost, &c., it becomes light, and makes a good absorbant for the drainings of my manure, the urine, &c. Of itself, or applied alone, it is worthless, except for raising sorrel, but put in the hog and barn-yards, barn, cellar, &c., and by being mixed and shovelled over, it makes a large quantity of first rate manure.

Mr. Teschemacher remarked, all vegeta-

ble matters in the compost heap become carbonized, or of the nature of charcoal, and serve to retain the ammonia. It has been ascertained in Liebig's Laboratory, that there are from six to eight thousand pounds of ammonia in an acre of soil 12 inches deep; this is brought to the earth in every rain and snow, and some of it rises again into the atmosphere.

Mr. Bartlett enquired if this was annually brought down by the rains? Mr. T. replied that it originally was; but it was fixed in the soil by clay, charcoal, decaying vegetable matter, &c.; that it descends in rainy weather, and rises in fair.

Some of the Requisites for Fattening Cattle.

We have, in several former numbers of this volume, treated somewhat respecting the properties of food for animals. We have stated that chemists make a general division of the parts of food, into flesh-forming and heat-forming, and that different kinds of food have different proportions of these two ingredients. The first kind of food, containing the flesh-forming, or, as some consider them, real nutrition, may be named as follows: vegetable fibrine, albumen, casein or cheesy matter, animal flesh, and animal blood. The second kind, heat-forming, or elements of respiration, as some call them, may be named as follows: fat, starch, gum, sugar, wine and spirits.

Well, now for our reasons for requiring the conditions above named for making a healthy, fat animal. That it must have plenty of food is self evident, especially if the position just taken be true, viz: that the animal only separates these materials from its food, and bestows or packs them away in different parts of its body, for its own use. The food for doing this, which we have mentioned, is hay or grass, and oat and Indian corn meal or oil cake; it contains, on an average, a good proportion of the above named elements. Barley contains a little more of the muscle forming principle than oats, but we think not enough to balance the extra expense of it, with us.

The other requisites to make a healthy, fat animal, which we mentioned, were warmth and moderate exercise. And first in regard to warmth. Every one knows, or if he does not know, he may try the experiment next winter, that he will require more food if he remains exposed to the cold, than if he be kept in a warm room, for this reason—the body must be kept at a given temperature, say ninety-eight degrees, in order that all its functions may go on naturally and systematically. If it be exposed to a cold that will reduce it below this, more heat forming material is required and expended in the vital action of the system to keep up the heat. The Greenlander knows this, and will swallow quantities of heat forming food, such as train oil and blubber, that would kill an East Indian.—The food of an Esquimaux and Greenlander contains about seventy per cent of this heat making ingredient, while the rice and veg-

etable food of the Hindoo contains only about twelve per cent. The former, living in a cold climate, has to *fire up*, as the engineers say, within himself, while the latter, having the climate already fired up, all around him, requires as little heat as possible within him. The practical inference to be drawn from this, is to place your animals in a warm situation, and they will require less food to be expended in *firing up* within, and what they eat will be retained and accumulated. They receive more carbonaceous or heat forming food, than is required for keeping up the natural heat of the body, and is stored or packed away in the cellular system, for future use, constituting fat, which is well known to be principally carbon. Some experiments were made by Lord Ducie, at Whitfield, in England, which have been recorded as illustrating this principle. One hundred sheep were placed in a shed, and eat twenty lbs. each, of Swedes (*Ruta Buga*) turnips every day. Another hundred were placed in the open air, both parcels having been previously weighed, and eat twenty-five pounds of Swedes turnips every day. At the end of a certain period, the sheep which were protected, and which eat a fifth less food than the others, averaged three pounds per head more gain than the unprotected sheep.

In regard to the other requisite, to wit: moderate exercise—we are well aware that we differ from most people in recommending it. We have said it was necessary to produce a *healthy* fat animal. An animal that is kept perfectly still and warm will fat faster, or lay on more *blubber*, but we do not consider that as a *healthy* condition of the system, because it (the fat) predominates over the muscular or fleshy parts, and moderate exercise is necessary to restore more of an equilibrium. This, in a quiet, easy way, renders the flesh more full of fibrine, and of course better fitted for our own food. If mere fat is wanted, perfect rest, and that rest promoted by darkness, will increase it, but at the expense of a *healthy* condition of the muscular organs.

—Maine Farmer.

Milk as an Article of Diet.—It is common to regard milk as little else than mere drink. But this is an error. Milk is really an article of solid food, being coagulated soon after reaching the stomach. New milk contains 13 per cent of digestible solids, and skimmed milk 10 per cent; that is, the former fully one-half, and the latter above a third of the nutrient contained in the lean part of beef and mutton.—Am. Agriculturist.

Profits of Dairying.—The Ohio Cultivator states that Orrin Wilson, of Pittsburgh, Geauga Co., Ohio, realised from 17 cows, the past season, the sum of \$606 equal to \$34 64 to each cow. The calves sold, and the hogs fattened from the waste of the dairy, are not included in the above amount. Cheese was the principal article, but the quantity made, or the price obtained, are not mentioned.

HORTICULTURAL.

J. C. HOLMES, EDITOR OF THIS DEPARTMENT

A Trip to the Interior.

A short time since, while visiting a friend in the interior who had moved from the old log house upon one side of his farm into a very neat cottage he had erected upon the opposite side, in looking through the orchard he had planted about his new domicile, we noticed a row of old peach trees, each of which had been decapitated to within three or four feet of the ground, and new, healthy, vigorous shoots put forth, forming good heads. Upon inquiry we found that these trees were from seed originally planted near the old log house, and had there borne large, early and delicious fruit for several years. When moving into the new house in the fall of 1847, our friend wishing to preserve his good fruit, employed our friend Radford, formerly of Detroit, to cut these trees down, as above stated, and move them to their present location. This job was well done, for every tree lived and grew very thrifty. All that is now wanting to make them handsome trees, is to cut off about one-third of the wood of last year's growth; also the ends of the stumps of the old limbs, close to the new shoots, and they will heal over in one or two seasons. But if the old stumps remain as they now are, they will crack, rot, and finally destroy the trees. At the same time these trees were transplanted, Mr. Radford took some from the same lot and planted them upon his own premises; treating them precisely like the others, with the exception of cutting them down. These trees lived, but they are sorry looking things compared with those which were cut down. Another thing we noticed upon these premises as well as upon other farms in the vicinity, was several wild plum stocks that had been taken from the woods, and grafted standard high, with free growing sorts; the consequence is, the grafts have overgrown the stocks to such a degree that they will soon break down.

The wild plum is a good stock to engraft or bud into, provided the bud or graft is inserted near the root. If plums are grafted standard high, a free growing stock should be used for free growing varieties. Another thing that attracted our attention upon the premises of our host, was the taste displayed by his good lady in laying out the grounds in front of the house for a flower garden, which will compare well with any that has come under our observation.

Hot Beds.

March is a busy month with gardeners. Those wishing to raise early vegetables and have not commenced making hot beds, should commence forthwith. Select a dry spot, with a good southern exposure, and protected by fence or otherwise, from the north and west winds. Collect a good heap of fresh horse manure, turn it over two or three times so as to incorporate the hot and the cold and distribute the heat throughout the mass. When sufficiently heated, commence your beds by spreading the manure upon the ground so as to cover a surface from twelve to eighteen inches larger than the frames; let it be spread at least two feet deep and beat down with the fork as you proceed. A greater or less depth of manure will be required, according to the state of the weather and the manure. Having the manure spread, place the frame upon it and fill it with fine rich earth to the depth of six or eight inches, level it off and place the sash upon the frame; wait a few days for the heat to rise, before planting. If the bed is properly made, the heat will in two or three days become very great; in one or two days more this will subside somewhat, then the seed may be planted with safety.

The frame should be made at least six inch higher at the back than the front. The sash without cross bars, the glass 7 by 9, lapped at the ends so the water may run off without meeting with any obstacle. After the plants are up, great care should be taken to keep an even temperature. A few hours hot sun, with the sash closed, or one cold night without extra covering, might prove destructive to the plants.

To guard against accidents of this kind, the upper end of the sash should be raised a little during the warmest part of the day, and boards or mats thrown over at night. If after a time the heat of the bed is found to be insufficient, it may be raised by a lining of fresh manure upon the outside.

New York State Agricultural Society Fair.

Through the politeness of B. P. Johnsonson, Esq., we have received the N. Y. State Agricultural Society's premium list for 1849. The Fair is to be held at Syracuse, commencing September 11th.

The Society offers a long and liberal list of premiums on fruit grown in the State of New York.

Also for the best exhibition of either apples, pears, peaches, plums, nectarines, apricots, quinces, grapes, water-melons,

muskmelons, or cranberries, by persons out of the State, Diploma & Transactions, 2d best, Downing or Thomas.

OPEN TO ALL COMPETITORS.

Best collection of green house plants, owned by one person,	Silver medal.
Best floral design,	" "
Second do.,	\$3
Best floral ornament,	Silver medal.
Second best,	\$3
Best hand bouquet, "flat,"	3
Second do.,	2
Best hand bouquet, "round,"	3
Second do.,	2
Best and largest basket bouquet, with handle,	3
For the most beautifully arranged basket of flowers,	Diploma.
Best floral exhibition by any Horticultu- ral Society,	Hovey's Colored Fruits.

EXHIBITORS OUT OF THE STATE.

The location of the show being so central and convenient, it is expected that there will be a large competition from other States and the Canadas—and the Executive Committee extend a cordial invitation to gentlemen abroad, to be present with their stock, fruit and implements, for competition.

NORTH AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL CONVENTION.

This body organized at Buffalo last year, appointed their meeting the day succeeding our Show. It will open its sessions on Friday, the 14th of September, and those sending fruit, will please direct to the care of P. N. Rust, Syracuse. It is expected that this Convention will be the most important one ever held in this country on the subject of Pomology—and it is hoped its deliberations will be most useful to all those who are desirous of advancing, for the good of the public, the true interests of this most important branch of national industry.

The Vine in France.

The vines are ordinarily raised from cuttings in a nursery and transplanted at one year old, generally in rows about four feet asunder each way; but farther when it is intended to plow between them. Generally the land is dug with a spade; the old wood cut away in the spring, and the new trimmed, leaving three buds only. They are then staked, and trained to these stakes, which are from four to five feet in height. At the harvest they are gathered with great adroitness, the clusters being cut with a knife or scissors, and carried to the pressing-house in casks or carts. The whole process, afterwards, resembles precisely the manufacture of cider, excepting that I saw no straw used in laying up what is called the cheese, the stems of the vines supplying the place of straw, in giving compactness to the heap; and that there is no breaking or crushing of the grapes as of the apples, before they are put under the press. The juice, as it comes from the grape, is always white, but it is colored by leaving the stems and skins of the grapes in the vat with the liquor twenty-four hours after it is expressed. The after-management of the wine, where it is kept pure, consists in straining, and different draw-

ings off, and bottling, very much like the management of the best cider; above all things, watching over the casks to preserve them from must or any offensive substance.

—*Colman's Tour.*

For the Michigan Farmer.

Treatment of Fruit Trees.

Mr. EDITOR:—Permit me through the columns of your paper, to offer to the public, a few hints, from my own experience, in what is called, by Nursery men, "the shortening system," applied to peach, apple, plum and other fruit trees. Two years ago I transplanted in my garden, a few of the choicest kinds of peach trees. Last spring, about the first of March, I selected twelve trees and cut off about six inches of the last year's growth, of all the branches, beginning at the lower ones and going through the entire top. At the same time, I reserved twelve trees, and allowed them their natural growth, and to my surprise and to the astonishment of others, those trees that were shortened, are much more thrifty in growth, handsomer trees; and the fruit upon them double the size, and of much better flavor than the fruit of the other trees; they were also very smooth and free from punctures of insects which partially destroy fruit; while the trees that had been left to themselves were stunted in growth, and the fruit they produced was almost wholly destroyed by insects. I have applied to the roots of the tree, *chip-mure*, lime and leached ashes. The soil on which they are planted is a black, mucky clay bottom.

I selected last spring, one limb of an apple tree, bearing the 20 oz. pippin, and took off all the last year's growth, for grafting, and left other limbs on the same tree undisturbed. I weighed the apples on the different limbs, and found that those on the limb to which I had applied the shortening system, weighing from 18 to 20 ounces, while those on the limbs of natural growth, averaged only about 12 ounces. I would recommend the shortening process to peach, plum and apple trees, as it adds much to the beauty of the fruit, growth of trees, &c.

J. G. MORTE.

Seio, February, 1849.

Sea Moss.—The credit of originating the present system of preserving specimens of sea moss, and displaying them in their wonderful beauty, is given to a lady of Lynn. The practice is now universal, and almost every young lady has a collection of the moss. Some beautiful specimens won a gratuity, at the last exhibition of the Essex Agricultural Society. A writer in the national Intelligencer thus speaks of two collections which he saw in the Museum of the National Institute, at Washington:—*Lynn News.*

"The first collection consists of twenty-four specimens, which were gathered from the Lynn Beach, in Massachusetts, by a lady named Avis Keene, and presented by her, through the commissioner of patents, to the National Gallery. The specimens are not only very beautiful in themselves, but they are arrayed in the most tasteful manner, and as agreeable to the eye as a series of highly-wrought paintings. They are of almost every color, from the richest brown to the most delicate scarlet; and it requires no great effort of the fancy to see leaves, feathers, and other picturesque objects in nature.

The second collection, to which we have alluded, was made on the coast of Rhode Island, by the lady of Gen. Daniel Parker, in the year 1827, and by him presented to the National Institute. Of these, there are no less than ninety-nine specimens."

Speech of Rev. M. Rodgers at the Triennial Festival of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, 1848.

The kindness of the society, or its officers, has placed me in a position where I am expected to meet the courteous reference had to the clergy in the last toast.—It is certainly true, sir, that the clergy are not without their interest in horticulture, or in any good work; and in horticulture chiefly, because it is a good work, looking to the contentment, peace, virtue and happiness of the community. As I conceive the matter, sir, this society, and horticulturists generally, in the purposes of their life, are not so far removed from the clergy that they are to be regarded as even wide apart, or by any means devoid of mutual sympathies. If the life of the clergy be occupied with the *works* of God, are not you, sir, and your associates, occupied with the *works* of God? If we are called upon to interpret what He hath said, are not you to develope and bring forth what he hath done in forms of exquisite beauty and loveliness? And it seems to me that you cannot have a happier life, or one looking more to virtue and to peace. There is enough for the development of the mind, or the taxing of its powers; enough for the exercise of all its ingenuity; enough to quicken the curiosity; enough to prompt to effort and to labor; enough to reward you with success; enough to give you a happy day, and a pillow blest with rest.—In every form that fruits, and flowers, and plants can take, they bring out the secrerries and the mysteries of God, so that in their loveliness we may look upon them and appreciate them.

This is your work; and it seems to me that there is a lesson to be learned. God spake by the lips of prophets and apostles, and it is our duty to hearken to their voice, and repeat the truths they uttered, to enforce them, and to live by them. Has he said nothing by the trees, and plants, and flowers? Is there no language that they speak? They have a language; they have

an utterance; it is the very language of the stars of heaven, that display His glory and show us His handiwork. In developing these works of God, you are occupied with truths which God hath written upon the flower, upon the form, its nature, its texture; on the leaf, the circulation of its juices, its uses; you are occupied with truths which develope the greatness of that Almighty creating us and preserving us. Is there no lesson to be learned?—There is a lesson; a great, a good, a glorious lesson; and what is it? That the elements of happiness for every man are easy and accessible. I admired the toast given by the senior Quincy, that the greatest conqueror is he that brings treasure up out of the soil, rather than he that spreads dominion upon its surface, and it seems to me that we may add to it, and I give it to you as a sentiment:—

The Happiest Man.—He who is content with a country home, with fruits and flowers perfected by his care, a friend and a good conscience.

For the Michigan Farmer.

Agricultural and Horticultural Society.

At a meeting held pursuant to public notice, at the Court House in the village of Adrian, County of Lenawee and State of Michigan, on Saturday the 27th day of January 1849, for the purpose of forming a County Agricultural and Horticultural Society, Dr. J. CADMAN was called to the Chair, and L. G. BERRY was chosen Secretary; when it was voted that the meeting will now listen to an Address from Joseph Gibbons, after which, it was resolved that those present who feel disposed, do now form a County Agricultural and Horticultural Society; hereupon a constitution was adopted and signed, and the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:

For President.—Joseph Gibbons, of Raisin.

For Vice Presidents.—A. J. Comstock, of Adrian; Walter Wright, of Madison; C. A. Stacy, of Tecumseh, J. Cadman, of Adrian; J. B. Hampton, of Franklin; J. D. Thompson, of Madison; Elijah Brownell of Raisin.

Recording Secretary.—A. G. Eastman of Adrian.

Corresponding Secretary.—A. J. Comstock, of Adrian.

Treasurer.—L. G. Berry, of Adrian.
Executive Committee.—B. W. Steer, of Raisin; B. J. Harvey, of Palmyra; Walter Wright, of Madison; A. J. Comstock, of Adrian; Amos Hoag, of Adrian.

A vote of thanks was tendered to Joseph Gibbons for his able and interesting Address; and that he be requested to furnish a copy for publication. The Society then adjourned to meet again the last Saturday in February, at the Court House in Adrian, at 10 o'clock A. M. The President was requested to deliver an Address before the Society on that day.

L. G. BERRY, Sec'y. J. CADMAN, Ch'n.

MICHIGAN FARMER.

WARREN ISHAM, EDITOR.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY.

Terms, \$1 in advance—five copies for \$4.

THE MICHIGAN FARMER.—We again tender our thanks to our brethren of the press for the kind expression of their good will towards the Farmer, and the high sense they appear to entertain of its merits.—Such expressions we have noticed in the Detroit Daily Advertiser, the Daily Free Press, the Daily Commercial Bulletin, and the Christian Herald, of this city, the Expositor and Pledge of Honor, Adrian, the Argus and Whig, Ann Arbor, the State Gazette, Jackson, the Statesman and Expounder, Marshall, the Jacksonian, Pontiac, the Sentinel, Coldwater, and the Grand River Eagle, Grand Rapids. Notices may have appeared in other papers in this State, but if so, they have escaped our observation. All of the above papers are in the receipt of some of the leading agricultural journals at the east, and they uniformly speak of the Michigan Farmer, as inferior to none of them, both in appearance and interest. In the last Albany Cultivator, we find the following generous notice:

"The Michigan Farmer, published semi-monthly, at Detroit, edited and published by W. Isham. The Editor is an able writer, and if the paper is not properly sustained, the failure is not chargeable to him."

Our Prospects.

Lest some should misconstrue a remark we made in our last, we would say, that the prospects of the Farmer are highly encouraging. From every quarter we receive expressions of high praise in view of its improved appearance, and of its claims to support as compared with the best agricultural papers in the land. We have also received many substantial proofs that our efforts are appreciated, in the many new names which have been sent us. And we hear of efforts being made, or intended to be made by many others in different parts of the state, and our object was to stir them up to send in their names with as little delay as practicable, as we want them all, and all would certainly desire, to commence with the volume. It will be recollect, that we proposed as a condition of enlarging, that our subscription list should be doubled. But we did not wait for the fulfillment of that condition, trusting that the friends of the enterprise would see that it was fulfilled in due time, and they will do it, if they persevere.

Subscriptions may be transmitted through the mail at our risk.

Agricultural Societies.

It is matter of congratulation that there is a waking up, as from the sleep of death, in various parts of the State, in reference to the formation of agricultural societies, and the great cause of agricultural improvement. We have already had the pleasure of recording the recent organization of societies in the counties of Calhoun and Lenawee, and we learn that Barry and Kent counties are to be added to the honored list, and we think also Berrien and Cass.—Some six or seven counties in the State, then, have regularly organized agricultural societies, and if the right sort of efficiency is thrown into them, they will do good service in the cause, and those counties will take the lead of all others in the State in agricultural improvement, unless they too wake up and bestir themselves. And what say you, farmers, in the old, populous, and proud counties of Oakland, Washtenaw, Jackson, Wayne, and Monroe? Are you willing to be out-stripped?

And where are we to look for examples of agricultural improvement? Where—in what States, and in what counties do we find the best stock, the best implements of husbandry, the best tillage, and the best crops? Tell us in what States and in what counties there are well organized and efficient agricultural societies, and you have the answer. Not more striking is the difference between two parts of a clover field, the yield of one part of which is quadruple that of the other, by means of a dressing of gypsum, than is the difference between those States and counties where such societies have, for any length of time, been in operation, and those which have enjoyed no such advantages.

And how could it be otherwise? If two heads are better than one, how much better still, when you put scores of the best heads in a whole county together? Think you that such heads can be brought into competition with each other, and no improvements be struck out? And will the spirit of improvement, which is rife among the favored few, have no effect upon the lookers-on around them? That is impossible. Disturbed as they may be, at the innovations upon the good old ways of their fathers, it will not be long before you will see them falling in, one after another, willing enough to avail themselves of advantages against which they can no longer hold out.

in the face and eyes of their own interests. Thus, mind acting upon mind, wakes up mind; and thus, instead of treading their dull round of labors, as the ox treads the furrow, our husbandmen are transformed into thinking, reflecting beings, and carried along by the progressive spirit of the age.

And by no means the least among the agencies employed in accomplishing these auspicious results, is that of the agricultural press. But for this, the spirit of improvement in this great department of human industry, would never have been effectually aroused. But for this, the numerous agricultural societies, which are accomplishing so much for the cause of agriculture in the older States, and which are beginning to bring down blessings upon the new States of the west, would never have had existence.

Hence, one of the prime objects of such an association should be to encourage and sustain their own local agricultural paper, as the most effectual way of accomplishing its purpose. And in associations of this kind at the east, this object is always kept in view. It is no uncommon thing for agricultural societies at the east to subscribe for fifty or a hundred copies of their local agricultural paper, which are given as premiums, and otherwise disposed of, as may best serve the interests of the cause. We know of agricultural papers at the east, which have aid from this source to the amount of a thousand dollars a year.

We would suggest, then, to those of our agricultural friends who desire to see us sustained in our efforts to give them a paper worthy of their support, and creditable to the State, and to the great cause in which it is engaged, whether in carrying out their purposes, this object should not be steadily kept in view. In what way could such an association accomplish more, with the same amount of means, than to scatter a hundred copies of the Michigan Farmer among the farming population embraced within its limits?

We do not know what action has been had by the Legislature in reference to Legislative aid. A bill was reported authorizing the levying of a tax, to a certain amount, in aid of such county societies, as would raise an equal additional amount, to be distributed in premiums at the annual fairs. We trust there is light enough, and justice enough, and we may add, selfishness enough, in our present Legislature to pass such a bill.

Female Teachers.

It has often occurred to us, that the importance of employing teachers in our primary schools, has never been duly appreciated. There is something in the constitution of the female mind and the female heart, which gives her pre-eminent qualifications for governing and imparting instruction to children and youth. This constitution was given her by the great author of her being, that she might be fitted to her destined sphere as a mother. As a mother, her influence upon her own offspring, all the way up from infancy to manhood, is well nigh supreme, if she be a mother indeed, and well has the great architect of our natures fashioned the qualities of her mind, and the sensibilities of her heart, to this end.

We were particularly struck with the remarks of Governor Slade, in his lecture the other evening, in relation to this subject. The teachers sent out by the society of which he is the agent, are all females. He remarked, that in New England female teachers were fast taking the place of those of the other sex. In Massachusetts, more than half the teachers at the present time, were females. According to the last report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction in that State, there had been an increase of more than three hundred female over male teachers during the last year.

There was an aptitude in the female, he said, for governing and teaching children and youth, which did not belong to the other sex. What gave her pre-eminence, was, that she knew so well how to reach the heart. In this lay all her power.

In their selections they had made it a point to look for well qualified, working women. They had no use for females brought up in idleness, and who considered it a disgrace to be engaged in any useful calling—drawing room ladies, that were fit for nothing but to show.

He read extracts of letters from a number of those which had been sent out, which were very interesting. They were located in all the western States, and many of them in places which presented no attractions, but those which arise from the luxury of doing good. One of them was in the territory of Minnesota.

And surely the importance of this enterprise can scarcely be over-estimated, when it is considered how very low in the scale most of our western States take rank in the matter of education. In Indiana,

one in every seven of the adult population can neither read nor write, and in Tennessee, one in every four and a half. Our own Michigan, it is true, takes rank, very nearly with the most favored of the eastern States in this particular, being, if our recollection serves, the fourth or fifth State in the Union in respect to the proportion of those who can read and write. But when we consider this alarming destitution in the new States generally, of the west, and consider that here are the elements which are to give shape and character to the destiny of our country, at no distant day, it is scarcely possible to magnify the importance of this enterprise beyond its just proportions.

Sheep Husbandry.

A writer in the Albany Cultivator, speaking in reference to the notion that sheep confined to one locality for a length of time, will run out, thinks it would be quite as effectual in restoring the health and vigor of the flock, to dispose of the proprietor and retain the sheep, as vice versa. Two things he thinks essential—first, *breeding*, and second, *feeding*.

Constitutional vigor, as well as symmetry of form, is as essential in the sheep, as in other animals, and without it, it is vain to look for heavy fleeces, or freedom from disease. That the system of *in and in* breeding, when carried to any great extent, has a tendency to deteriorate a flock, has been placed beyond a question. But such changes as are necessary to prevent such a consequence, are within the reach of every wool grower, however moderate his means. And not only the qualities of the buck, but those of the ewe also, should be taken into the account, as the character of the offspring will depend quite as much upon the latter as the former. This, however, has not been sufficiently considered in time past. The writer above alluded to remarks that "a separation should be made soon after shearing, the choice lambs and breeding ewes should be put into good pastures, and no buyer or butcher should be allowed to look over into their enclosure.—The refuse, or those devoted to destruction, should, if possible, be put into a better pasture," &c.

It is not enough considered by wool growers, how greatly the weight of the fleece depends upon the keeping, the difference sometimes amounting to not less than two pounds, and will average not less than one pound to a fleece. A poorly kept

flock will yield no more wool, than two-thirds of their number well kept, would have yielded. Not greater is the difference between the yield of two fields, the one of which is poorly, and the other well tilled, than is the difference between the yield of two flocks, otherwise equal, the one of which has been well, and the other ill kept. Wool cannot grow, unless it is properly fed, any more than muscle or bone can grow, or any more than a crop of clover or wheat can grow without the proper nutriment.

Wisconsin Farmer, a monthly agricultural paper, of 24 pages, published at Racine, Wisconsin, price 50 cents a year, by *Mark Miller*. We have received the first No. of the above paper. It is filled with interesting matter, and if it were not for the shadow of the Prairie Farmer, we should expect it to come to something. Perhaps it may as it is.

Illustrated Natural History, containing Scientific and popular descriptions, of man, quadrupeds, birds, fishes, reptiles, insects, &c., edited and compiled by Dr. A. B. Strong, author of the American Flora, monthly, 32 pages, each number containing four beautiful steel engravings of animals &c., with full and graphic descriptions of their nature, habits, &c.

We have received a number of the above work and commend it to the patronage of all who take an interest—and who should not—in such things. Price, one dollar a year—cheap enough. It is a highly interesting work. Address the publishers, Green and Spencer, 140 Nassau street, New York.

We have received from Hon. Titus Dort the Report of the special committee on the part of the Senate, on the general revision of the constitution of the state of Michigan—committee, Senators Webb, Thomson, and Robinson. We understand the committee to recommend a revision. Many subjects are specified as proper to come under revision.

We have received from B. P. Johnson Esq., Secretary of the New York State Agricultural Society, a copy of an Address delivered before that society at the Capitol in the city of Albany, Jan. 18, 1849, by Lewis F. Allen, late President of the Society, published by order of the Assembly. The above address is rich in useful thought and we shall endeavor to make good use of it from time to time.

For the Michigan Farmer.

Cheap Literature.

Mr. ISHAM:—That article in the first February No., on light literature, is of the right kind, and if you keep that idea before the people till you have driven those "frothy publications" from every farmer's fireside, and substituted the Michigan Farmer in their place, you will have accomplished a triumph that will tell upon the future destinies of this state.*

* We will gladly do our best to accomplish so desirable an object, but we fear we shall have hard work of it. We have, it is true, reason on our side, but what are its weapons against such odds?

What's the use? You may reason yourself blind, convict them of their folly, mortify, and shame them, and still they will return, "like the dog to his vomit and the sow to her wallowing in the mire." Strange indeed is it, passing strange, that rational beings, made to look upwards, and to whom all such stuff is as unsatisfying as the husks of the field, should consent to have it crammed down their intellectual throats.

Who would gnaw upon a fence rail all day long to procure aliment for the body, when there was plenty of nutritious food ready at his hands? Even a maniac would not. But such an attempt to satisfy the cravings of bodily hunger, would not be more ridiculous, than the attempt to satisfy the cravings of the mind with such mindless trash, from which, by no possibility, can a morsel of intellectual food be extracted.

And here is a good criterion by which to judge of the merits of a publication, and its claim to our consideration. If whole pages of it can be read without thinking, however we may be amused by it, it should be set down as beneath our regard, as intellectual beings. It is not enough, that such productions should be harmless, as to moral effect. It is downright profligacy to throw away time upon them, and he who does it, is more of a spendthrift than he who squanders simply his money, for he not only squanders money, but that which is infinitely more precious.

But even this negative merit, the merit of having no positively bad moral tendency cannot be accorded to these publications, even the best of them. Those in which no positively injurious moral sentiment can be detected, are not to be regarded as exceptions! Upon some minds they might not

exert a positively injurious influence. But these are not the persons who read such publications. Those who would be proof against their pernicious tendencies, have no relish for such trash, or if they have, their relish for publications of quite another order, is so far in the ascendant, that they seldom look into them. It is quite another class of persons who read such publications—a class who delight to be transported from the real to the ideal world, and who love to have their fancies constantly exulting in visions of unreal bliss. And the effect of such reading upon such minds, is of the worst possible character. At the same time, that it unnerves, enfeebles and bewilders the mind, and gives it a disrelish for solid and useful reading, its whole tendency is to generate and foster a morbid sensibility, which renders the subject of it discontented and unhappy amid the stern realities of life, disinclines him to any useful pursuit, and leaves him a prey to the worst passions of his nature, led on by the rovings of fancy.

It is not the most grossly obscene publications, whose influence is most to be dreaded. No, no, these by their very grossness, repel the virtuous mind. It is those images of sensual delight, so delicately drawn, that they lead the unsuspecting youth by easy steps, from stage to stage, until at last, he can contemplate with eager delight scenes, from which, at the outset, he would have recoiled with horror. And this is according to a fixed law of frail humanity. And, if the great adversary of all good had set his wits to work to devise means to undermine the foundation of all virtuous principle in the youthful mind, and effectually prepare the way for its first step in the downward career, he could not have hit upon an expedient better suited to his purpose, than is found in the publications of which we are speaking. What, apparently, can be more innocent than to ramble in the regions of fancy, when it does not lead us into forbidden fields? But what is more easy, or more common, than to so shape a tale, that an inlet will open to the mind, through which will be daguerreotyped upon it the most corrupting images, never to be effaced, and that too when the language employed may be such as not to be offensive to the most fastidious.

ED.

The mammoth pigs spoken of in another column, have been slaughtered. The largest weighed ten hundred and thirty-six, and the smallest seven hundred and seven pounds.

Canada appropriates over \$40,000 annually, to encourage her Agricultural Societies. Michigan nothing.

A State Fair next Fall.

For the Michigan Farmer.

Mr. ISHAM: It is gratifying to hear that the farmers in several counties of our State are moving to organize Agricultural Societies. Four counties have held meetings within the last month, and completed their organizations, and will hold their fairs in the fall. Other counties contemplate doing the same. The spirited portion of our agriculturists are coming up to the work nobly. Let every county hold a fair next fall.

I would suggest, that the members of our Legislature, before they adjourn, organize a State Society, and appoint active men on a Committee to make arrangements for a State Fair to be held in some one of the central counties in September next. The village where it is to be held, will, no doubt, raise by subscription, \$1,000, to be handed over to the Society, towards defraying the expenses. Let the membership be \$1 a year—and that entitle the member to visit the enclosed field where the fair is held, free to go and come during the three days. All visiting the enclosure, who do not belong to the Society, should be charged 12½ cents each time, which will produce a further sum of \$500. The money subscribed by the village where it is held will be no loser, as probably 10,000 persons would visit the place during the fair, and as many dollars be left for tavern bills and merchandise. If I am correct, a fund of \$1,500, besides the dollar charge for membership, can be raised. This will make a respectable sum to pay premiums to begin with, and will increase annually. The State should also appropriate \$500 towards it.

Will members of the Legislature give the whole matter an early consideration? Many of them are now ready. All that is wanting is some one to move. Will the Governor, Senators Dort, Comstock, Hart, Robinson, Baxter, Snow, Webb, Isbell, Thompson, Ingersoll, and others, start the ball?

In arranging the premiums, the Society should give encouragement to the support of the Michigan Farmer, as it is just the paper for this section of the west. Let there be several premiums of a volume of the Farmer, as well as complete back sets of them, if they can be procured.

New York, Massachusetts, and other States have their annual gala days for the farmers—why not Michigan?

Yours, J. SNOW.

For the Michigan Farmer.

The Little Urchin and his Sister.
STORY FOR MOTHERS AND CHILDREN.

There was once a little fellow—I knew him well—he lived close by me. He was a little cherub of a fellow—so thought his mother—just like all mothers; and I thought so too, if he did fight and squall when he was undressed. He was fair as a little cupid, with bright sparkling blue eyes, head finely formed, over which was lavished the greatest profusion of light silken hairs; but very much like most little urchins, he was determined to set up for himself, in one thing at least, and that was, that he would not be undressed at night—indeed, it was only at night. Why he was so tenacious about that, his mother never could determine—nor I either, for it did not seem an unwillingness to go to sleep at the proper time—so I leave that point for my readers to philosophize upon. Well as was saying, the little fellow had a peculiar abhorrence to being undressed at night; and so it was from his earliest infancy; whenever he was undressed, he would begin to scream and fight—and make his feet like drum sticks, and his hands like paddles, only a great deal faster.

As he grew older and stronger, it came to be quite a task to get him in readiness for bed. His mother exerted all her ingenuity to break up this habit, sometimes coaxing, sometimes using the rod, and various other expedients, but all to no permanent effect. True, she could succeed at times, in quieting him, but the next night was all acted over again. When he was thirteen months old he could speak most words quite distinctly, and on one occasion, when he was bairing undressed, he acted so bad, that his mother had to apply the switch pretty hard, which only made him scream the louder—when, all at once, he burst into a loud, wild laugh, saying "I san' care ma, I san' care ma,"—meaning "I can't care ma,"—the first time he had ever spoken a sentence.

Soon after this, as his mother was undressing him one night, he set up his fighting as usual. His mother feeling entirely disengaged, said to him, "you must get down and go away from me, I cannot have anything more to do with you," and suitng the action to the word, she put him on the floor. He steered straight to the corner of the room, leaned his head against a wall, right in the corner, and then wailed as loud as he could. His little sister, about five years old, had stood by

watching the proceedings, and without saying a word, she went to him and began talking to him soothingly. "Dont cry little bubbly—be a good boy—mother won't whip you—she loves you—come little bubbly go to mother." The little fellow gradually hushed up, and softly turning his head, peeped out one eye. She took his hand, and led him slowly along to his mother, with his eyes down, and his hand spread slightly over them, the perfect *beau ideal* of a little meek, humbled culprit. He was taken up silently, and undressed, almost—but his penitence couldn't hold out quite long enough, and he broke out again. He was put down the second time, and told to go away. He went into his corner, leaned his head against the wall and cried. His sister went to him again, talked to him in a low, tender tone, awhile, then led him back to his mother. She took him up, undressed him, rocked him to sleep in perfect quietness—and that was the last time the little fellow ever made the slightest resistance to being undressed. Thus the little sister accomplished that in fifteen minutes, which the mother had been laboring for more than a year.

"Gather up the fragments, that nothing be lost"—is as applicable to history, as to loaves and fishes—so in obedience to the command, I style myself,

FRAGMENT GATHERER.

JACKSON, Michigan.

Below will be found the bill for the encouragement of agriculture, manufactures, and the mechanic arts, reported to the Senate of Michigan by the committee, of which Hon. Titus Dort is chairman. If it passes, of which there is little doubt, it will furnish all the aid which could reasonably be expected, to begin with.

A Bill for the Encouragement of Agriculture, Manufactures, and the Mechanic Arts.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, That in any county of this State where the inhabitants thereof have organized and established, or may hereafter organize and establish, a Society for the encouragement and advancement of agriculture, manufactures, and the mechanic arts, and shall raise from said Society annually, the sum of one hundred dollars, or over, for the promotion of the above objects in said county, the board of Supervisors of said county, at their annual session in each and every year are hereby required to levy a tax of not less than one-tenth, nor more than one-fifth of one mill on the dollar on the assessment roll of the county, which tax shall be collected and paid to the coun-

ty treasurer of the county in the same manner that other taxes are collected and paid.

Sec. 2. The treasurer of the county shall keep the sum so raised subject to the order of the board of Supervisors of said county.

Sec. 3. The said board of Supervisors shall draw upon the said treasurer for the sum so raised and the same shall be expended under the direction of said board for the benefit of said Society, in the purchase of premiums, the diffusion of valuable agricultural, manufacturing, and mechanical knowledge, or in such other way as shall, in the opinion of the board, be calculated to promote and encourage the important objects above specified.

Sec. 4. The act entitled "an act for the encouragement of agriculture," approved March 2d, 1844, is hereby repealed.

Sec. 5. Any citizen of any county in which a Society of the kind above named is or shall be organised, shall have a right to become a member thereof, by complying with the rules and regulations of said Society.

Sec. 6. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Agricultural Tax.

The following table shows the amount of tax authorised by the above bill, to be raised on certain conditions, so far as it regards the counties specified:

	Valuation of 1848.	One-tenth of a mill.	One-fifth of a mill.
Wayne county,	\$3,843,888	\$384.38	\$768.76
Washtenaw do,	2,506,495	250.64	501.28
Oakland do,	2,361,428	236.14	472.28
Monroe do,	1,396,993	139.69	279.38
Lenawee do,	2,000,000	200.00	400.00
Jackson do,	1,510,904	151.09	302.18
Calhoun do,	1,431,466	143.13	286.26
Berrien do,	860,538	86.05	162.10
Branch do,	726,378	72.83	145.26
Genesee do,	740,299	74.2	148.04
Hillsdale do,	800,000	80.00	160.00
Kent, do,	767,201	76.72	153.44
Livingston do,	860,617	86.06	172.13
St. Clair do,	915,210	91.52	183.04
St. Joseph do,	1,011,009	101.10	202.20
Shiawasse do,	403,393	40.33	80.66
Van Buren do,	469,047	46.90	93.80
State,	29,908,767	2,990.87	5,981.74

Below will be added the Kalamazoo Gazette and the Owasso Argus. They both speak of it in its improved form, as truly an honor to the state, and in common with the various other papers mentioned in another column, call upon the citizens of Michigan to rally in its support as their own state agricultural paper.

Our subscribers are reminded, that the first quarter of the present volume of the Farmer, will soon be out.

Michigan Pigs.

There have been a couple of live pigs on exhibition in this city a few days past, which are certainly of a very extraordinary character. They were raised and fattened by Mr. Calgrove, who lives four or five miles west of Adrian, and were brought to this city upon a sled. The largest, Mr. C. informed us, weighs 1300 lbs., and the smallest 800 lbs., the former being three years old, and the latter two some time this month, (March.) They have been shut up only since September, at which time the largest would have probably weighed some four hundred. Mr. C. thought the smallest one would have come fully up to the largest in weight, had he been kept to the same age. They are a cross of the Leicester and Byfield breeds. They were sold to Mr. Whiting, for eighty-five dollars. After realizing a pretty snug sum out of them as a sight, he will probably work them up into lard.

Facts about Swine.

We have received from Mr. Rood, of Adrian, some facts in regard to the breeding of swine, which are of importance to every farmer. Mr. R. remarked that he had long observed, that pigs from old sows made much heavier hogs than those from young sows. And he related an instance which places the matter in a very striking light. He had two sows of the same breed, one of which was one year old and the other three, the former being out of the latter. Both sows had a litter of pigs on the same night, and as a part of both litters were destroyed, the two litters were put together and nursed by the older sow.—The pigs of the young sow were apparently the most promising at first, but they all grew up together, were treated alike, and fattened alike, and when they came to be killed, the pigs of the older sow weighed about eighty pounds more than those of the young one.

Mr. R. remarked further, that the mammoth hog spoken of above, was from a sow six years old.

For the Michigan Farmer.

Plaster on Corn.

MR. ISHAM:—I applied Ohio plaster to about one half of a field of corn last season, at the rate of a tablespoonful to the hill, immediately after the corn came up. I could discover no difference at any time in the season between the plastered and unplastered corn. I of course concluded that the plaster did no good. The soil was

a dark, gravelly loam. Timber when growing, white oak, yellow oak, and hickory. Can any one tell why the plaster did my corn no good.* ZEPH.

* Various causes for the failure may be assigned. In the first place, it is possible that the plaster itself might not have been good. In the next place, the plaster might have been the best in the world, and totally failed of effect, because there was already enough of it in the soil. Plaster is composed of sulphuric acid and lime, making sulphate of lime. These elements exist, to a greater or less extent, in every soil, and in some soils they are found in such proportion, that no additional quantity is needed. And then again, sometimes plaster fails to produce its effects, on account of the extreme dryness of the season, as 400 parts of rain water to one of plaster, are required for its solution. [ED.]

Which is the Best Economy?

BROOKLYN, Jackson Co., Mich., }
February 16, 1849. }

MR. ISHAM: It has been rather hard scratching to get the dollar this winter, but I have found it at last, and send it for the current volume of the Farmer, for I can much better do without the dollar than without the Farmer, hard as it was to get it.* O. HALL.

*Right, and that man is a fool who thinks he can lay out a hard earned dollar to better advantage than to provide himself with a well conducted agricultural paper, because he "guesses he knows how to farm it without going to the newspapers." Is not that man a fool, and deserving to be set up as the *but* and ridicule of the whole civilized world, who thinks that he is too wise to be benefitted by the united wisdom and experience, aided by the lights of science, of the best and most successful practical farmers in our country and in the world? Is he not one of that sort, "whose folly will not depart from them if brayed with a pestle in a mortar?" Wise indeed must that man be in his own conceit, who thinks that he knows all that can be known in regard to the best mode of managing his land and crops, the best kinds of stock and fruit, the feeding and the fattening of cattle, the selection of the best kind of agricultural implements, the erection of suitable buildings and fences, the making and saving of manures, &c.—and pity indeed is it, that the world cannot have the benefit of his wisdom.—[ED.]

For the Michigan Farmer.**Grazing in Michigan.**

As the opinion has been prevalent among travellers at the west, that the plains and openings in Michigan, although so valuable for the production of wheat and other grain crops, were not adapted to grazing, I have thought that it might not be uninteresting to some of your readers, to make a brief statement of facts in regard to that matter.

Shortly after I commenced improving my farm, about ten years since, being in need of meadow, I stocked down two pieces of land, one containing ten acres which had been plowed three years, and another six acres, which had been plowed two years. The ten acres yielded about two tons of hay per acre, and the six not more than one ton. The land being exactly alike, and the seed having been sown at the same time, and having appeared at the commencement equally promising, I sought to examine into the cause; when a thought suggested itself to me that it was owing to the land not having been cultivated a sufficient length of time, to have become moderated down to that state that is necessary to the growth of grass. I therefore deferred the business of stocking down, until had tilled my land two or three years longer.

I then manured and fenced off one acre and sowed with clover and herdsgrass (timothy) near my barn, for the purpose of setting; which I used four years to a very great profit. Then, after having reduced it to one hundred square rods, by taking out sixty rods for other purposes, I commenced pasturing in March last, and pastured the following amount of stock, viz: From the last of March to the 10th of November, rams, 3 years old—1st of June to 10th November, 6 ram lambs, 5 months old—May, turned on 2 cows, 10 days—in July, one yoke of oxen, 10 days—from May to August, 3 calves. The rams and lambs were kept constantly on the above named 100 square rods of land during the whole season, without having been fed any thing except a little salt occasionally: the sheep were all fat with one or two exceptions. I have taken note of this, more particularly, because I have never heard of more than seven sheep being kept on an acre during the season.

Ours is what is denominated burr-oak and hickory soil, and is composed of a black loam and gravel, and is highly impregnated with lime. The clover in our vicinity the past season, was equal to any that I have

ever seen, without the aid of manure or
faster. J. GARDNER, Albion, Mich.

New Way of Computing Numbers.

For the Michigan Farmer.

LANCASTER CITY, PENN., Jan. 29.

EDITOR OF THE FARMER—*Dear Sir:*—Wishing to extend my new mode of computing numbers among business men generally, induces me to write you a few lines on the subject. I will give you a brief statement concerning the wonderful rules I have discovered, and which can be imparted to others. *First*, If a ledger be opened, and a column of figures presented, it will give the sum total in less than five seconds of time. It matters not what length the column is, or what breadth; the rule performs them in the same manner. *Second*, let a sum be written in multiplication, with any number of figures in the multiplier and multiplicand, and I can commence writing the product all in one line with great rapidity. Ilimitable sums.

Division and Fractions are performed with the like result.

Interest at any per cent, and for any given time, is performed by this rule in a second. These rules can be learned in one half hour by any person having the printed rules. Any person enclosing three dollars in me, through the Lancaster Postoffice, will receive a full set of these rules by return mail.

Yours truly,
P. M. DESHONG,
Mathematician.

Dairying.

WOLF CREEK, Len. Co., Jan. 22.

MR. ISHAM—*Dear Sir:* Enclosed are two dollars for the Farmer. I will try to be more punctual for the future. I have a dairy of fifty cows. I should like to have something in the Farmer, treating on that subject, as often as possible, not forgetting at out of your numerous subscribers, but we are wishing for information on the same subject.* I should be glad to have you, in one of your rambles, make me a call.†

Respectfully yours, W. GILBERT.

*We are glad to know that any man in Michigan, has as many as fifty cows, and we will certainly bestow all due attention upon the subject of dairying. It may probably be true, as friend Gilbert says, that but few of our readers wish for information on this subject, but we shall, notwithstanding, do what we can to enlighten them, and make them understand their true interests, especially those who live, as we think friend G. does, upon the timber land.—ED.

†Certainly. By the way, can't you send some new names?—ED.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Woman at Home.

Such is the position in society which many estimable women are called upon to fill, that, unless they have stored their minds with general knowledge during the season of youth, they never have the opportunity of doing so afterwards. How valuable then, is such a store to draw upon for thought, when the mind throughout the day is busily employed, and sometimes when the head is weary! It is then that knowledge, not only sweetens labor, but often, when the task is ended, and a few social friends are met together, it comes forth unbidden, in those glimpses of illumination; which a well informed, intelligent woman is able to strike out of the humblest material. It is then that, without the slightest display, her memory helps her to throw in those apt allusions, which clothe the most familiar objects in borrowed light, and makes us feel, after having enjoyed her society, as if we had been introduced to a new and more intelligent existence than we had enjoyed before. But it would be impossible for an ignorant, and consequently, a short-sighted prejudiced woman to exercise this influence over us. We soon perceive the bounds of the narrow circle within which she reasons with *self*, even in the centre; we detect the opinions of others in her own, and we feel the vulgarity with which her remarks may turn upon ourselves, the moment we are absent. But how different is the enjoyment, the *repose* we feel, in the society of a well-informed woman.

The Fireside.

We are all too much disposed to put on what I would describe, as company manners; not only are our best dresses reserved for our visitors, but our best behavior too. I have often been struck with the bland smiles that have been put on in welcoming guests, and the appearance of extreme interest, with which such guests have been listened to; when, five minutes after their departure, the same subject having been taken up by some unfortunate member of the family, no interest whatever has been elicited, no smile awakened, and scarcely so much as a patient and respectful answer drawn forth. When I have marked this, I have thought, if we could but carry away our company smiles, to the home fireside, speak always in the gentle and persuasive tones, made use of in the evening party, and move along the domestic walk, with that suavity of manner, which characterizes our intercourse with what is called society—how pleasant would those houses become, to the friends who look for their hours of refreshment and relaxation there; and how seldom should we have to complain of our companionship being neglected for that of more brilliant circles, and more interesting scenes!

True Politeness.—Now, as to politeness, many have attempted its definition. I believe it is best to be known by description;

definition not being able to express it. I would, however, venture to call it benevolence in trifles, or the preference of others to ourselves, in little daily occurrences of life.

The Mother's Duty.—Important as are schools, and invaluable as learning may be, they are nothing, nay, worse than nothing, unless right habits are formed at home.—Without a proper training of the mind in early childhood, the learning of after life may only serve to direct bad habits to evil purposes and lead the way to greater wickedness and crime.

All who have the care of children, or who feel an interest in their welfare, can do them no greater good, nor society a greater blessing, than by aiding in the correction of bad, and the formation of good habits.

Habits in youth are easily formed, and the hand that aids in forming them is doubly blessed. Let all those who love little children—let mothers especially, watch unceasingly, and carefully nip in the bud the slightest propensity in a child to exercise cruelty of any kind, or upon any object, and early create an habitual abhorrence of dram drinking, theft and hypocrisy. Assiduously cultivate a love of truth, of industry, frugality and order; observing that though children may be governed too little or too much, they can never be governed too well.

Bean Soup.—Put two quarts of dried white beans into soak the night before you make the soup, which should be put on as early in the day as possible. Take five pounds of the lean of fresh beef—the coarse pieces will do. Cut them up, and put them into your soup pot with the bones belonging to them, (which should be broken to pieces,) and a pound of bacon cut very small. If you have the remains of a piece of beef that has been roasted the day before, and so much underdone that the juices remain in it, you may put it into the pot, and its bones along with it. Season the meat with pepper and salt, and pour on it six quarts of water. As soon as it boils, take off the scum, and put in the beans, having first drained them, and a head of celery, cut small, or a tablespoon full of pounded celery seed. Boil it slowly till the meat is done to shreds, and the beans all dissolved. Then strain it through a colander into the tureen, and put into it small squares of toasted bread, with the crust cut off. Some prefer it with the beans boiled soft, but not quite dissolved. In this case, do not strain it; but take out the meat and bones with a fork.

Rich Buckwheat Cakes.—Take two pints of fresh buckwheat flour and half a pint of sifted corn meal, mix with milk to a thin batter, add one tablespoon full of fine salt, and two teaspoons full of brewer's yeast, or an equivalent of other yeast. Leave the whole in a stone jar, in a warm place, to rise over night. In the morning, add a teaspoon full of saleratus dissolved in a tablespoon full of hot water, and then bake immediately.

YOUNG MEN'S DEPARTMENT.

For the Michigan Farmer.

Mr. ISHAM—Dear Sir: As you have been so kind as to devote a space in your very valuable paper, to the interests of young men, I wish to make a few remarks with regard to the younger portion of our farming friends. It is a well known fact, that a large proportion of our farming population is made up of young men from the eastern States, the fruits of whose industry and frugality, have enabled them to purchase farms at the west, while they were not able to contend successfully at the east with the more monied men. Our State is fast settling with a class of young men who are, in the main, well educated, and highly intelligent, capable of performing well their part in sustaining our political, civil, and religious institutions, fitted to act the part of a Cincinnatus in our legislative councils; far better than the demagogue office seekers, who stroll about our towns and cities, and who strive to filch from our public treasury that which they are too miserably shiftless to gain by honest industry.

These, Mr. Editor, are the material, we are proud to say, that make up a large proportion of our country neighborhoods and communities. As citizens of Michigan, we have reasons to feel proud indeed to see this young State of ours settling with this class of inhabitants. It is this that has given us a reputation among the older States, as being in advance of any of the western States, and it is this that will, at no distant day, place us in a proud position along side of the Buck Eye, Key Stone, and Empire States.

How far above the hollow hearted show of city life, spent in the routine of fashion, idle gossip, and vain amusements, are the real enjoyments of that of the farmer, who, at the close of day, finds himself quietly seated by his own fireside, with book or paper in hand, eagerly engaged in poring over the news of the day, or lost in some mathematical problem, or perchance occupied in conversation with some dropper-in. He, at least, should be the last one to envy our city gentry, who, with the wages of his last year's clerkship on his back, thus exhibits all the improvement he has made, and generally all that he has to recommend him to favorable notice in society, the manners of which, it is his chief study to ape. I beg pardon, but having been brought up a farmer, and having some experience in a city life, I lay claim to an opinion, at least,

in the premises, and I think that common experience and observation bear me out in what I have said.

R. V.

For the Michigan Farmer.

A Question.

MR. EDITOR:—What will probably be the end of that young man, who takes his gun and dogs, and goes out a hunting on the sabbath?*

R.

* Undoubtedly such a young man is on the high way to ruin. Who ever expected anything of such a young man? ED.

Vulgarity.—We would guard the young against the use of every word that is not perfectly proper. Use no profane expression—allude to no sentence that will put to the blush the most sensitive. You know not the tendency of habitually using indecent and profane language. It may never be obliterated from your hearts. When you grow up, you will find at your tongue's end some expression which you could not use for any money. It was one you learned when you was quite young. But now being careful, you will save yourselves a deal of mortification and sorrow. Good men have been taken sick and become delirious. In these moments they have used the most vile and indecent language imaginable.—When informed of it, after the restoration of health, they had no idea of the pain they had given their friends, and stated that these expressions they had learned and repeated in childhood, and though years had passed since they had spoken a bad word, the early impression had been indelibly stamped on the heart. Think of this, ye who have been tempted to use improper language, and never again disgrace yourselves.

"It chills my blood to hear the blest Supreme,
Rudely appealed to on each trifling theme;
Maintain your rank; vulgarity despise;
To swear is neither brave, polite, nor wise.
You would not swear upon a bed of death,
Reflect, your Maker now could stop your breath."

Life.—It is a true remark, that youth is the happiest portion of life, but like many other wise sayings, it passes unheeded, till at some late period in the great journey, we look back, and by a comparison of the past and present, are forced to feel and confess the truth which we have before doubted or condemned. Mankind are ever tempted to think that there is something better in the future, than is afforded by the present; if they are not happy yet, they still indulge bright anticipations. They are reluctant, even when advanced in years, to believe that the noon of life's joys is past.

It is not till the shadows, dark and defined, are creeping around us, and forcing us to deal honestly with ourselves, that we admit the truth—that life is made up of a series of illusions; that we are constantly pursuing bubbles, which seem bright at a distance, and allure us into the chase, but which fly from our pursuit, or if reached, burst in the hand that grasps them.

MECHANICS' DEPARTMENT.

Improvements in Hemp and Flax Machinery.—In the Farmer and Mechanic of the 29th of June last, we described the improvements of N. L. Williams, of St. Louis, in the preparation of hemp and flax for manufacturers, and learn that the success of the invention is truly flattering. The Cincinnati Gazette says: We have recently seen in operation one of his double mill machines for the breaking, scutching, and heckling, at one handling, of water rotted hemp; a finer and more perfectly dressed specimen than the one we have, it would be impossible to produce by the most careful hand labor. 180 pounds per hour is the regular work of this form of machine, and the waste seems less than that produced by the common tedious mode of hand dressing.

In this machine, the hemp is left in a beautifully clean and refined condition, such as will, in the opinion of one of our most experienced manufacturers, command \$15 to \$60 per ton over the market price of hand dressed. When we consider also the amount of work done—180 pounds per hour—and the extreme simplicity of the construction, which breaks and dresses the material at one handling, we do not wonder at the high reputation the invention has acquired in Missouri.

The St. Louis Republican, in describing one of the flax machines, says:

The process is effected so rapidly that two children can work this machine, and do the work of 12 or 15 persons by the Belgian mode of hand cleansing. Flax properly rotted and cleansed, commands £50 to £60 per ton in Liverpool. No difficulty exists in the rapid and uniform rotting of the stock by the process Mr. Williams has discovered for hemp."—*Farmer and Mechanic.*

Improved Plough.—Mr. David B. Haight of Perryville, Madison county, in this State, has invented a plow, in which is combined several valuable improvements. In form it is superior to those in common use, and so constructed, that, by means of a wrench attached to the beam, it can be raised or lowered, or set to the right or left, at any precise point required. The point is attached to the mould-board by means of a dove-tailed tongue on the former, and a groove in the latter, thereby rendering bolts, screws, and loops unnecessary. Mr. H. has obtained a patent for his invention, which promises to become very popular, particularly as it combines cheapness with utility.—*Farmer and Mechanic.*

New Invention.—Mr. Geo. W. Perry, of Worcester, Mass., has invented a machine, for the manufacture of clothes pins. It is capable of turning out thirty pins per minute, or eighteen hundred per hour. Small blocks of wood are made into proper size and then put into a "hopper," capable of holding from fifteen to twenty bushels, and then they come out all sawed, headed, &c.—*Farmer and Mechanic.*

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

U. S. Senators.—Henry Clay, of Kentucky, Wm. H. Seward, of New York, I. P. Walker, of Wisconsin, and Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio, have been elected to seats in the U. S. Senate, by the Legislatures of those States, for the term of six years, from the 4th of March next. In the Ohio Legislature, Mr. Chase (Free Soil,) was elected on the fourth ballot by a majority of 4. On the first ballot the vote stood, Thomas Ewing, whig, 41; Wm. Allen, democratic, (present incumbent,) 27; Salmon P. Chase, free soil, 14. The fourth and last vote stood, Chase, 55; Ewing, 39; Giddings, 11.

By Telegraph—By the Europa.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23—5 P. M.

The Europa's news was not all received at 5 o'clock this morning, beginning at 10 1/2 last night. It came very slow from St. Johns to Boston, keeping the N. Y. wires waiting. The Express to St. Johns was run by B. H. Kreighboston, and connected with the daily mail, associated with our reporter in N. Y. in every department of commerce. Increasing activity prevails and greater buoyancy and hopes abound. The grain market is more than usually ready for the last fortnight, and prices are well sustained.

Cured provisions, ashes, naval stores, and other articles of American production, are in active demand, and remunerative prices obtained. Holders of goods are firm and sanguine as to a good spring trade.

The stock and money markets are unusually buoyant. Money is plenty at 2 per cent. Public securities and railway shares on the advance. The demand for U. S. six per cent continues at advancing rates. Parliament was opened by the Queen in person. The speech from the throne was rather lengthy. The doctrines of free trade entered upon by the Government, are to be steadily carried out.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 10.

The expiration of the Corn Laws has operated favorably upon bread stuffs. The trade has been steady since the first. The market is now somewhat duller, and in a languished state. Trade in the manufacturing districts improving. Lord John Russell said, in debate, that he had been formerly in favor of a fixed duty on corn; but the House not having chosen to adopt that mode, but having chosen to set corn entirely free, I hope that no attempt, and above all, no successful attempt, will be made at renewing any duty upon that article of sustenance. H. L. Bulwer is to be Minister to the United States. The ravages of the cholera continue. The California excitement had greatly increased. A number of expeditions were fitting out. France has been threatened with a new outbreak. 80,000 troops were concentrated at Paris. A bill against clubs was presented to the Assembly on the 26th Jan.

Cheap Postage.—In the United States there are 16,159 Post Offices; in France,

3,582; in Great Britain, 4,785. In our country we have 41,172,787 miles of post roads, in France and Great Britain, of course, very much less. The French mails transport annually 115,000,000 letters; the British mails, 300,000,000; the mails of the United States but 60,000,000. What a vast difference! Are not the foreign nations mentioned in advance of us, only because their rates of carrying mailed matter are so low as to put it in the power of every man, woman and child to take advantage of them?

NEW YORK, Feb'y 15—3 P. M.

The despatches of Com. Jones advise the sale of the gold regions, as the best, if not the only practicable disposition to be made of them in the present disorganized state of society there. Ten of the fifteen murders he mentions, were an entire household—a respectable ranchero, his wife, children, and two servants. A man named Reed had been successful in the *diggings* during the summer, and was returning to his home near Santa Barbara with a large amount of gold. His house was surprised by an armed band, and his family, as above stated, were barbarously murdered, and his house rifled of its golden treasure. The perpetrators of this horrible scene are still at large. Of the other five cases, four are highway robberies committed on persons returning home with gold from the mines. Emigrants from the United States, disbanded volunteers, runaway sailors, and deserters from the army and navy, are believed to be the perpetrators.

The mutinies attended with murder alluded to in a previous despatch, were confirmed, and Commodore Jones has issued a circular ordering a close *espionage* of all vessels on the coast whose movements were suspicious. He says a recent arrival from Callao reports that the Adaline, upon which there had been a meeting, had been into that port, and the mutineers, eight in number, were promptly executed.

Publication mentions the occurrence of two more murders.

Steamer Northerner arrived at eight o'clock last evening. She brings two weeks later advices from Chagres and Panama. Six American vessels had been wrecked at Chagres, out of eight arrivals within a short time.

The Steamer Orus was plying on the Chagres river, 25 miles.

Slavery in the District of Columbia.—This subject has again been introduced into the United States House of Representatives, and discussed with the animation and feeling which it usually produces. Mr. EDWARDS, of Ohio, from the Committee on the District, reported a bill to prohibit the introduction of slaves into the District, as merchandise, or for sale or hire. The bill provides that slaves shall not be brought into the District for sale or hire, under a penalty of \$500 for each offence, and imprisonment for not less than one nor more than six months; that all bargains or contracts connected with the introduction of slaves into the District, shall be null and void;

that persons bringing slaves into the District shall, within forty-eight hours, make oath before the Clerk of the County Court that the slaves are brought for their own proper use and not for sale or hire; and that, furthermore, the name, sex and age of slaves thus introduced, shall, within thirty days, be recorded in the Clerk's office.

The bill is based upon a memorial from the City Council of Washington, asking Congress to abolish the trade in slaves there, or to empower the city to do it. A motion was made to lay this bill upon the table, which motion, after a little discussion, was negatived, by a vote of 117 to 71.

The Committee on Public Lands in the House of Representatives, in Congress, have reported in that body, in favor of reducing the price of the mineral lands of Lake Superior to the minimum price of ten shillings per acre, and have introduced a bill for that purpose.

Michigan Legislature.

Mr. McCabe gave notice that he would on some future day ask leave to introduce a bill to incorporate the Ladies' Odd Fellows' Grand Lodge. Joint resolutions relative to slavery and the slave trade, in the District of Columbia, coming up for consideration, the same were referred to the committee on federal relations.

A bill to incorporate the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Michigan, was taken from the table, and the question being upon the passage, two-thirds of the Senators elect voting in favor thereof, it was passed.

A BILL to exempt certain property from taxation reported to the senate of Michigan by Hon. T. Dort, chairman of committee.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, That the following property shall be exempt from assessment and taxation:

1st. Household furniture including stoves put up and kept for use in any dwelling house, not exceeding one hundred dollars.

2d. All spinning wheels and weaving looms, and apparatus not exceeding in value fifty dollars.

3d. A seat, pew or slip occupied by any person or family in any house or place of public worship,

4th. All cemeteries, tombs and rights of burial while in use as repositories of the dead.

5th. All arms and accoutrements required by law to be kept by any person; all wearing apparel of every person or family.

6th. The Library and school books of every individual and family, not exceeding in value one hundred and fifty dollars, and all family pictures.

7th. To each householder, ten sheep with their fleeces, and the yarn or cloth manufactured from the same, two cows, five swine and provisions, and feed for the comfortable subsistence of such household and family for six months.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

DETROIT PRICE CURRENT.

Flour, bbl.	3 86	\$3 87	Salt,	\$1 31
Corn, bus.	54	Butter,	12	1
Oats;	22	Eggs, doz.	18	
Rye,	37	Hides, lb.	3a6	
Barley,	56	Wheat, bus.	75	
Hogs, 100 lbs	3	50a4	25	
Apples, bush	25a50	Onions, bu.	50a63	
Potatoes,	50	Cranberries,	1 75	
Hay, ton.	8 00a10	Buckwheat 100lbs	1 50	
Wool, lb.	14a28	Indian meal,	" 75	
Peas, bu.	75	Beef, do 2 00a2	50	
Beans,	75a80	Lard, lb. retail,	7	
Beef, bbl.	6 00a7	Honey.	10	
Pork,	10 50a11	Apples, dried,	75	
White fish,	6 00a6	Peaches, do	2 00	
Trout,	5 50a6	Clover seed, bu.	4 50	
Cod fish, lb.	5a53	Herd's grass do	1 00	
Cheese,	a8	Flax do	75	
Wood, cord 2 a	25	Lime, " bbl	75	

**GARRETT & GEIGER,
BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,
Corner of Jefferson and Woodward Avenues,
DETROIT.**

Books and Pamphlets printed and bound to order; blanks of every description, cards, handbills, together with all other kinds of work in our line of business, will be performed with promptness and accuracy. Printing done in colored inks.

**The Detroit Nursery and Garden,
IS SITUATED ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE CHICAGO TURNPIKE, ONE MILE FROM CITY HALL.**

THE Proprietor offers for sale a good stock of Apple, Pear, both dwarf and standard, Cherry, Peach, Apricot, Nectarine, Plum and Quince trees. Grapes, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Currants, Strawberries, all vigorous and healthy, and in good order for transplanting.

Also an extensive assortment of Ornamental trees and Shrubbery. Horse Chestnut, European and American Mountain Ash, Alianthus, Pawlownia, Silver leaved Abele, Hercules Club, Honey Locust, Yellow Locust, Rose Acacia, Lilac, Snow Ball, Strawberry tree, Golden Willow, Weeping Willow, Ring leaved Willow, Basket Willow, Altheas, Flowering Almond, Bush Honeysuckle, Roses, Peonies, Dahlias, a large and beautiful assortment. Balsam Fir, White Cedar, Red Cedar, Chinese Arbor Vitæ, Norway Spruce &c.

Orders for the country, well packed and delivered at any part of the city free of expense.

Detroit, March 1st, 1849. J. C. HOLMES.

Michigan Book Store.

C. MORSE & SON, wholesale and retail dealers in BOOKS AND STATIONARY, continue business at the old stand, on Jefferson Avenue, Detroit. They respectfully invite Country Merchants and Teachers, to their extensive stock of SCHOOL AND CLASSICAL BOOKS, embracing every kind in use. Their assortment of Miscellaneous Books is very large, and in good bindings, from which a better selection can be made for TOWNSHIP AND FAMILY LIBRARIES, than at any other establishment.

They also keep on hand, all kinds of English and American STATIONARY; fine Foolscape and Letter Paper; Printing Paper, (superior quality;) Printing Ink, Wrapping Paper, &c. &c. Also, Medical and Law Books.

jan. 15, 1849

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

ALEX. MFARREN, Bookseller and Stationer, 137 Jefferson Avenue, (Smart's Block,) Detroit, keeps constantly for sale a complete assortment of Miscellaneous School and Classical Books; Letter and Cap paper, plain and ruled; Quills, Ink, Sealing wax, Cutlery, Wrapping paper, Printing paper of all sizes; and Book, News and Cannister Ink of various kinds; Blank books, full and half bound, of every variety of ruling; Memorandum Books, &c. To Merchants, Teachers and others buying in quantities, a large discount made. Sabbath School and Bible Society Depository.

jan. 1.

Ready Made Clothing.

THE Subscribers are now prepared to offer at their well known "Emporium," one of the largest and most complete assortments of Ready Made Clothing ever offered in this city. Being manufactured under their own immediate inspection, they can warrant it of the best material, workmanship and style. Their goods having been recently purchased at the unprecedented low prices at which goods are now selling in the New York and Boston markets, they are consequently enabled to offer all descriptions of garments most astonishingly low. Among their stock may be found:

Broadcloth Coats; Cloth, Cassimere and Tweed Frock, Dress and Sack Coats. All descriptions, qualities, and styles of Cloth, Cassimere, Prince Albert Cord, Tweed and Satin Vests. Goodyear's India Rubber Goods, in all their varieties, together with a large stock of Shirts, Drawers, Stocks, Cravats, and Hosiery, of all descriptions.

Persons in want of any description of Gentleman's wearing apparel, will find it to their advantage to call before making their purchases, as they are determined to sell both at Wholesale and Retail, at prices which cannot fail to give satisfaction. Call and satisfy yourselves, at the old store, corner of Jefferson and Woodward avenues.

HALLOCK & RAYMOND.

**New Publishing House,
AND WHOLESALE BOOK & STATIONERY STORE**

THE undersigned beg to inform book buyers, book sellers, teachers and dealers in books, stationery, and paper hangings, borders, fireboard views and window paper, that they have this day opened an extensive Book, Stationery and Paper Hanging Establishment, which comprises a general assortment of books in the various departments of literature, and where full stock of school and classical books, (in general use;) LAW, MEDICAL and THEOLOGICAL WORKS, Miscellaneous Books and Paper Hangings, in great varieties, can be had at eastern prices.

Their facilities as publishers enable them to offer books on as reasonable terms as any of the eastern houses. Orders from the country respectfully solicited and promptly attended to. Citizens and the public generally are invited to call and examine our stock, as we feel confident inducements are offered to purchasers rarely met.

F. P. MARKHAM, 170, Jefferson Avenue, Detroit.

Detroit Seed Store.

F. Parker and Brother offer for sale a full assortment of Garden, Field and Flower Seeds and Agricultural Implements, Ploughs, Corn Shellers, Seed Plants, Straw Cutters, &c. &c.

F. F. PARKER & BRO
Agents, Genesee Seed Store.

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES, CHEAP FOR CASH.

WE have constantly on hand one of the largest and best stocks of Goods in Detroit. Thankful for the very liberal patronage of our friends, we solicit its continuance, assuring them that we will make it for their interest to call and see us. We have constantly on hand a supply of good Groceries for family use, and as we sell for cash, it enables us to offer either Dry Goods or Groceries, at the lowest possible price. Our 4s. 6d. Tea is too well known to require further comment. We will only say, beware of a spurious article, that many will attempt to palm off.

HOLMES & BABCOCK,
Woodward Avenue.

THE Very best assortment of DRY GOODS, BONNETS & RIBBONS, Groceries, Paper Hangings and Window Shades may be found at Wholesale or Retail, at

JAMES A. HICKS',

130 JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT.

At prices that will defy competition. A general assortment of housekeeper's articles, consisting in part of Carpets, Feathers, Marseilles Quilts, Blankets, &c., always on hand. Tea and Coffee drinkers are particularly invited to examine his 4s Young Hyson and Gunpowder tea, and his Coffee and Sugar, for he feels confident they will pronounce these articles the best in the market for the price.

LUTHER BEECHER'S,

(Next door to the Michigan State Bank.)

CARPETS AND DRY GOODS.

THE Best assortment that can be found in the City of Detroit, consisting of:

Super Imperial Brussels and Wilton carpets, 10s to 18s; splendid three ply Lawrence and Thompsonville carpets, 10s to 12s; super two ply ingrain carpets; new pattern carpets, 6s to 8s; good assortment all wool Auburn carpets, 4s 6d to 6s; beautiful union carpets, ingrain pattern, 2s to 4s. Venetian stair carpets, ruggs, druggets, &c., &c., cheap.

In all, over 14,000 yards, and will be sold at small advance from cost. Dry Goods and Dry Groceries I will sell either at Wholesale or Retail at lower prices than any other establishment in the city.

Wholesale and Carpet Rooms, Up Stairs.
jan. 1.

LUTHER BEECHER

TO THE PUBLIC.

I am back again from the East, and have up my old Sign, "New York Dye-House," Woodward Avenue, next to W. K. Coyle's store, and opposite the old Depot. I am fully prepared, as heretofore, to

DYE SILK, WOOLLEN AND COTTON. Merino Shawls cleaned and dyed; Moreen Curtains, white Kid Gloves, Carpets, &c., &c. cleaned. Gentlemen's faded Clothes cleaned and dyed in Eastern style, and Woolen Yarn dyed to any pattern.

Detroit, Jan. 1, 1849.

H. A. YOUNG.

Detroit Plaster Mill.

THE Undersigned have erected a Plaster Mill upon the wharf adjoining Wm. Brewster's storehouse, below and near the foot of Randolph street, which will be in full operation by the middle of January next. Having a large supply of stone plaster on hand, of two different kinds, Sandusky white, and Grand River, Canada, which is a superior article and well tested. We will be able to supply the farmer and mechanic with any quantity or quality he may want. We expect to keep a constant supply on hand, and to sell at such rates as will induce the purchaser to call presuming that he will be glad to purchase fresh from the mill, using his own bags and boxes, and thus save not only the weight now lost in the barrel, but the cost of the barrel itself, which will be the difference made in the price, thus saving to himself something like two dollars per ton. We shall also grind corn in the ear, and other coarse grain for feed.

DAVID FRENCH, Agent:

Detroit, January 1, 1849.

Real Estate Agency.

DETROIT MICHIGAN.

THE Undersigned have unequalled facilities for the purchase and sale of Real Estate; the payment of Taxes, Reclaiming Lands sold for Taxes; the purchase of Land at Tax Sales; the Examination of Titles; the Entry of State or Government Lands; the Examination and Platting of Lands; Leasing City and Village Property, and Collecting Bonds, Mortgages, and other evidences of debt; the purchase and sale of Michigan State Liabilities &c.

They have careful and trustworthy Agents at the principal places in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa, and in each of the organized Counties of this State, and have also Township Plats of nearly all the Towns of the State. They have for sale the following unimproved lands lying in the several counties of Michigan, as follows:

Allegan,	45,000	Lapeer,	28,000
Barry,	32,000	Lenawee,	3,500
Berrien,	15,000	Livingston,	6,000
Branch,	11,000	Macomb,	3,000
Cass,	2,300	Monroe,	8,500
Calhoun,	15,000	Oakland,	6,000
Clinton,	24,000	Ottawa,	12,000
Eaton,	12,000	Shiawassee,	8,000
Genesee,	15,000	Saginaw,	18,000
Hillsdale,	10,000	St. Clair,	22,000
Ingham,	9,000	St. Joseph,	4,000
Ionia,	35,000	Van Buren,	14,000
Jackson,	5,000	Washtenaw,	4,500
Kent,	22,000	Wayne,	12,000
Kalamazoo,	12,000		

The above lands embrace every variety of soil, timber, surface, location, &c. They were mostly entered at early day and selected by practical agriculturists. Among them are large tracts of splendid pine lands.

CITY AND VILLAGE PROPERTY, Consisting of brick and wood stores, dwelling houses and lots, and vacant lots in the cities of Detroit and Monroe, and in the village of Ann Arbor, Jackson, Marshall, Kalamazoo, &c., also improved farms in almost every county in the state. All of the foregoing property will be sold at reasonable prices and on easy terms. Titles warranted, and taxes all paid to date.

jan. 1.

MACY & DRIGGS.

DYING & SCOURING.—The subscriber, having opened a dying establishment North side of Jefferson Avenue, (corner of Jefferson Avenue and Shelby Street,) nearly opposite the Michigan Exchange, is prepared to execute orders of every description in his line of business, and in a style which has never been surpassed in the Western country. Shawls, Scarfs, Merinos, China crapes, and every species of foreign fabric, dyed and finished in the best style. Moreens and Damask curtains, dyed and watered. Gentlemen's wearing apparel scoured, and the colors renovated or dyed, without taking the garment apart.

M. CHAPPELL.

DETROIT, Oct. 7, 1848.

TERMS.—THE MICHIGAN FARMER is published twice a month, by WARREN ISHAM, at one dollar a year in advance; after three months, \$1.25; after six months, \$1.50; after nine months, \$1.75. No subscription taken for less than one year, nor discontinued till all arrearages are paid. To clubs, five copies for four dollars.

Office on King's corner, third story.